FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 215

5 November 1984

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WEINBERGER CONTRADICTS U.S. PEACEFUL LINE ON ARMS

LD032308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, speaking in Pittsburgh, declared that the deployment of an antimissile defense system with elements based in space is, in his words, just one way to preserve peace. Here is a news commentary. At the microphone is Boris Andrianov.

Very probably, the Pentagon chief considers that with this assertion he is playing up to the White House chief, who has been lavish with peace-loving declarations during the election campaign, which is now ending. Working now on the American public, the U.S. President has even signed a resolution in Congress calling for beginning broad East-West cooperation on the peaceful development of space. They are terribly keen in Washington to give the impression that they think about nothing else there. However, in Pittsburgh, Weinberger gave the unambiguous impression that in fact it all looks quite different. While asserting, for example, that the United States is supposedly not trying to take the arms race into space, the defense secretary extolled the U.S. "Star Wars" program, rating it as the "most justified in the moral sense."

It turns out that the Washington administration is again resorting to propagandistic tricks, counting on fooling American voters who are worried at the prospect of space militarization. Even the House of Representatives foreign affairs commission stressed that the creation of a large-scale system of antimissile defense, with space-based elements, would lead to an unrestrained arms race and to undermining the Soviet-American agreement on limiting antimissile defense systems. It is no accident that this document indicates that the main priority now should be the prevention of an arms race in space.

This is a perfectly fair conclusion, particularly as it is precisely this that our country is struggling for. The Soviet Union has declared its readiness to begin negotiations with the aim of working out and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including total renunciation of antisatellite systems, with the establishment from the first day of the talks of a mutual moratorium on testing and deployment of space weapons.

The realities of life are such that a weapon-free outer space is one of the indispensable conditions of lasting peace on earth. After all, if the Soviet Union responds in kind to the American space challenge -- and it is in a position to do so -- then the arms race will take on an even more menacing character: a sword of Damocles will then hang over the world from space. This is why, as our country is firmly convinced, now is the right time to remove all obstructions on the path to negotiations, in order to prevent the militarization of space, and thereby to display in deeds a genuine concern for the fate of all mankind. The Soviet Union, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko declared, consistently argues that space should always be an arena of fruitful cooperation and not military confrontation.

KOLESNICHENKO VIEWS DEADLOCK IN ARMS TALKS

LD042053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Nov 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Whenever we hear the words "talks, conferences, meetings" then it is almost normal for us to add the word Geneva to them, as a constant seal. The word Geneva has different connotations nowadays. For example, Washington never ceases to sound the call back to Geneva.

What does this mean? Well, those same Geneva talks that were deadlocked through the fault of the United States by deploying its medium-range nuclear arms, first-strike weapons, in Europe, Washington broke off these talks and torpedoed the USSR-USA talks on strategic weapons limitations. A date for resuming the talks has not been made. What is the sense of conducting talks when the United States has made a direct attempt to undermine the strategic balance between the United States and Soviet Union? Such an apology for talks would be the purest deception of mankind's hopes for a halt to the arms race and the strengthening of international security.

The Soviet leadership is known to have firmly stated that our side has no intention of taking part in talks whose aim is to deceive peoples. However, if one is to talk of the slogan "Back to Geneva," then the way to resuming the Geneva talks is evident. It is essential to return to the initial situation, that is, to when there were no U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. There can only be one way to talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons: halting the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe and getting rid of those already deployed.

There is no need to convince the Soviet Union of the benefits of dialogue. It remains and will remain true to the cause of limiting weapons and ready by specific deeds to facilitate the strengthening of peace and international security.

U.S. ENCOURAGING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

LD021643 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- Correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made another attempt at relieving the Reagan administration from the responsibility for a steep rise of the threat of nuclear weapons spread in the world.

Addressing members of the U.N. Association here, the head of the U.S. foreign policy department contended that Washington's policy in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was allegedly successful. At the same time, he admitted that the potential danger of the spread of nuclear weapon still persists. Some states, the U.S. secretary of state said, are bent on acquiring nuclear weapons.

But George Shultz hushed up the fact that it is precisely such closest allies of the United States as Israel, the Republic of South Africa and Pakistan which, relying on U.S. aid, are pressing ahead with the development of their own nuclear potential.

It follows from a report released by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace that with official Washington's blessing Pakistan, for instance, has developed a process of uranium enrichment to create nuclear warheads and is actively purchasing materials and equipment which are indispensable for the production of this weapon.

Israel, the document points out, is already on the verge of developing an atomic bomb and has a ballistic missile under development. In disregard of information about a dangerous growth of enriched uranium stocks in the Republic of South Africa, the White House, the report points out, approved the supply of equipment and technology and dual purpose to Pretoria, which can find application in the nuclear field, including in the production of nuclear weapons.

U.S. CONTINUING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS IN CANADA

LD021948 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States continues using Canada's territory as a range for testing new systems of nuclear weapons. Apart from cruise missles the main tests of which were held in Canada, the Pentagon leaders plan to test at least another six systems of armaments. Among them, according to the newspaper TORONTO STAR, aerial bombs with laser guidance, anti-infantry mines dropped from aircraft [words indistinct] will be tested next year.

It is not accidental that the Pentagon military has chosen Canada for tests on its territory of American weapons, above all, first nuclear strike means. Canada is a NATO member, and that bloc is known to be spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Huge areas on Canada's territory by their climate and landscape are similar to some areas of the USSR, and this factor is of great significance for the Pentagon. This determines the aims of tests of American weapons -- to create the arsenal for a strike on the Soviet Union. But, as any springboard, Canada's territory might be used for unleashing American aggression also against other countries. The policy of hegemonism, carried out by the present-day administration, only backs up such a possibility.

Cruise missiles which were in their time tested in Canada, are already being made operational in the United States and West European countries. According to the Pentagon's plans, by the beginning of the 1990's 140 American ships and submarines will be equipped with cruise missiles of sea-basing mode alone.

The progressive public of Canada declares against the country's being turned into the Pentagon's appendage, but the Reagan administration does not heed the will of the Canadians and imposes upon the U.S. northern neighbour its hegemonistic plans of NATO's preparations for a nuclear [word indistinct].

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CLAIMS U.S. UNDERMINING STABILITY

PM021339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko article under the rubric "The United States in Pursuit of Military Superiority": "Gamble on Undermining Stability"; first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] At the request of Major V. Tokayevskiy, Captain S. Chernyshev, engineer A. Golovkin, and other KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers, we being today publishing a series of articles exposing Washington's attempts to undermine the stability of the strategic situation in the world and to ensure military superiority for the United States as well as the ability to inflict a first, disabling strike.

The guaranteeing of international security is closely linked with strengthening the stability of the strategic situation. We are talking of a very broad concept that embraces constantly maintained strategic stability, including in acute crisis situations, the ending of the nuclear arms race, and the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. All these interrelated components presuppose that the military-strategic equilibrium in the world, particularly between the USSR and the United States, will be preserved and strengthened in order to prevent an outbreak of nuclear war.

The accord between the Soviet Union and the United States reached in Vienna on 18 June 1979 was precisely aimed at resolving this paramount task. That accord, which still retains its topicality, provides that "the sides will continue the search for measures to strengthen strategic stability with a view to lessening and averting the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, including by means of limiting strategic offensive arms, which destablize the strategic equilibrium most of all, and also by means of measures to lessen and avert the danger of a surprise attack."

As we see, the prevention of undermining the strategic equilibrium is regarded as the key to strenghthening stability and averting nuclear catastrophe. It is this very key, however, that has been thrown overboard by the present American Administration, a threat posed by Washington's policy of achieving military superiority, is becoming an obvious reality and therefore requires decisive measures -- both political and military -- for its neutralization.

Preserving strategic stability means reliably ensuring conditions under which neither side will have motives inducing it to make a nuclear first-strike. Neither side will have motives because such a strike would lead to inevitable self-destruction, since the sides do not have the capability for a disabling strike. Neither side will have motives because the sides' forces are equal.

Finally, neither side will have motives, and this is particularly important, because the very nature of relations among states would rule out the desire to resolve international disputes by military means and would help to create an atmsophere of mutual trust. In other words, what is needed is not only military but also political conditions, so that the risk of nuclear war is ruled out or, at least, reduced to a minimum.

Verbally, the U.S. Administration also appears to be in favor of strengthening stability. Contrary to its false declarations, however, its foreign policy actions, the principles of its military doctrine, and the practice of U.S. military building are all aimed at destabilizing the strategic situation. They attest that the gamble on using nuclear might is a reality of American foreign policy and strategic plans. They are founded on the ideological principle of abandoning peaceful coexistence and waging a "crusade" against socialism. Such principles cannot fail to arouse concern, however much they may have been camouflaged recently by the "peace-loving" rhetoric coming from the White House.

While pursuing a militarist course in their policy and making accelerated preparations for a nuclear skirmish, at the same time the U.S. leaders cannot fail to be aware of the catastrophic consequences of an unlimited exchange of nuclear strikes for America itself. Hence the attempts to ensure "stability" in the strategic situation such as would accord only with American interests, it would free the United States from a nuclear counterstrike or at least reduce its losses to an acceptable level.

It is intended to ensure this "American-style stability" with a collection of various methods. The achievement of strategic nuclear superiority over the USSR and of NATO's military superiority over the Warsaw Pact is considered the chief method; an impossible dream, let us state frankly. But still more illusory hopes are being built on its foundation: hopes of being able to make the first use of nuclear weapons with impunity and to limit the scale of a nuclear conflict to the territory of Europe, and, moreover, of being able to end the conflict on "terms advantageous to the United States. There is a significant faction in the administration," THE NEW YORK TIMES attests, "that believes in nuclear superiority and wants to achieve it. This group believes that American technology and economic strength make this a realistic goal and that its achievement will yield rich political dividends. Postwar experience, however, attests that none of these conclusions is true."

Such calculations cannot be realized by virtue of the fact that under modern conditions strategic nuclear superiority, like military superiority as a whole, is unattainable. They are also unrealistic from the viewpoint of the logic of nuclear war, which, having once begun, will not be limited to any artificially outlined spatial or temporal framework or scale of use of the accumulated nuclear arsenals. Nonetheless, the foolhardy hopes of achieving superiority and being able to win a nuclear war lie at the basis of American strategic planning and the practice of military building.

In 1980, a year after the Vienna accord, the world learned of Presidential Directive 59, aimed at achieving superiority over the USSR and providing for the first use of nuclear weapons. In 1982, Reagan signed Directive 32, setting the Armed Forces the task of "gaining the upper hand" in a protracted war, both nuclear and conventional. The same task is posed in subsequent annual "defense directives."

It is a question of not only dangerous designs but also practical steps to create a "disabling" potential. Thus, in October 1981 the United States adopted a program for a strategic offensive arms buildup -- a program of unprecedented scale and destabilizing thrust. In March 1983, it was supplemented by a gamble on creating wide-scale ABM defenses with space-based elements. And at the end of last year the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile means was begun in Europe. We see here a unified policy of undermining both the military-strategic equilibrium and the stability of the strategic situation.

However, in pursuing this policy, Washington fails to take into account the fact that, given the present quantity and diversity of nuclear missile means, it now becomes impossible to destroy the enemies' with a single strike. The defender will without fail have left a sufficient quantity of nuclear charges to inflict a crushing counterstrike. The objective impossibility of 100 percent disablement under modern conditions of nuclear confrontation is a decisive factor in deterring nuclear aggression.

Does the American side realize this? On acceding to power, Reagan and his entourage brought to the fore the totally spurious thesis of a "window of vulnerability." The United States, it was said, is all but unarmed in the face of the "threat of a first strike," the capacity for which the USSR had either already acquired or was on the verge of acquiring. This thesis was needed to substantiate an urgent increase in the already tremendous American nuclear strength. Last year, however, even the "Scowcroft Commission," which included four former U.S. defense secretaries and prominent military-political experts, arrived at the unambiguous conclusion that the "window of vulnerability" is a fiction. Nevertheless, the President left the strategic programs in force. It is clear why. In reality they are aimed not so much at ensuring the invulnerability of the American strategic "triad" as at increasing the vulnerability of the Soviet strategic forces by creating and deploying highly accurate strategic systems on a massive scale.

This is nothing but a gamble on achieving strategic superiority and undermining strategic stability. This cannot be concealed by any big talk about Washington's desire for "more reliable deterrence of aggression" or by claiming that the American lead in nuclear confrontation has become almost a guarantee of peace and of the stability of the strategic situation. Stability is a two-way, not a one-way street. It presupposes maintaining the established equilibrium of the sides' forces. Superiority is contraindicated for stability. Even the illusion of superiority destabilizes the situation: It can arouse a fatal desire to press nuclear buttons.

The U.S. Administration's actions are all the more alarming because it categorically refuses to follow the USSR's example and adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is opposed to concluding the treaty suggested to the NATO countries by the Soviet Union and its allies on the nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

It is opposed to acknowledging documentarily that there can be no winners in the nuclear age. Whereas this is sometimes admitted verbally as a kind of lip service to the times, something different is said in official documents.

The present American Administration's position is criticized in the West not only by objective observers but even by people who at one time headed military departments. Thus, former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara believes that the deployment of "Euromissiles" destabilizes the strategic situation, for it is "fraught with the serious danger that the missiles will be used in the very first hours of a mutual conflict." Field Marshal Carver, former chief of the British Defense Staff, calls Washington's gamble on the first use of nuclear weapons "criminally irresponsible." Former U.S. Defense Secretary M. Laird, Admiral N. Gayler, former commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, and other military figures agree with him.

The U.S. Administration's policy of building up the nuclear potential for disablement and achieving military superiority is fraught with fatal consequences. It undermines the stability of the strategic situation, international security, and the very foundations of world peace.

PENTAGON AWARDS MISSILE CONTRACT TO LOCKHEED

LD020806 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 2 TASS -- Following a course toward achieving military superiority over the U.S.S.R., the Pentagon makes new steps to build up U.S. nuclear arms capability. The U.S. Department of Defense has awarded to one of its leading contractors, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., an order for the development and production of new ballistic missiles to be deployed on nuclear-powered submarines. 1,000 million dollars are allocated to the corporation for that purpose.

In all, the Lockheed is to produce 52 such missiles. Each of them carries 14 warheads.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S. NEUTRON ARMS DEVELOPMENT

LD310155 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- in 1978, Langley, the CIA's headquarters, drew up a special programme designed to get favorable comments on the neutron bomb from the West European press, the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out today. Then the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency decided to place an order for a series of articles in praise of the new brutal invention and thus try to neutralise at least partly the mass protests of the West Europeans against the production of neutron weapons and plans for their deployment in Europe.

The time has come to love the neutron bomb, declared for example Harold Agnew, director of the Los Alamos Research Centre and chief nuclear weapons designer of the U.S. Defense Department. He was echoed, regrettably, by some newsmen. The conservative press of the United States and Western Europe published quite a number of articles speculating on the "purity" and "humane" character of the new weapons.

It is under cover of this praise, IZVESTIYA writes that the Pentagon started with the NATO framework way back in 1981 the production of high radiation V-/0-3 neutron warheads and V-79 neutron shells. At the present time, the USA has impressive stocks of these weapons, the newspaper points out.

A considerable part of them is designed for the Old World. The Pentagon has already decided to fit out the "Lance" missiles deployed in Western Europe with neutron warheads.

While lulling the vigilance of the Europeans by its assurances of peacebleness, Washington is preparing for a crusade against the socialist countries with the use of most destructive weapons, including the neutron ones, IZVESTIYA stresses.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS TESTING, USE CRITICIZED

LD310150 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- The Amazon jungle has been chosen by the U.S. authorities as a place for new acts of genocide, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in its issue dated October 31. Whole tribes of Brazilian Indians fell victim to those acts of genocide. New types of defoliants, or, in other words, chemical weapons, were tested on them. The weapons were identical to those used against the Vietnamese and their lands at one time. The experiments on the Amazon were conducted by the "Dow Chemical" Company -- the selfsame company which had supplied the poisonous chemical agents to Indochina.

Genocide had been practised for years in U.S. territory against the native people of America. Chemical weapons had not been used to kill American Indians: They had been fired at from Winchester rifles and are nowadays being finished off by the ruthlessness of the laws of the American way of life. The Brazilian Indians are now the target. Quite few of them remain LITERATURNAYA GAZETA observes.

In recent years Washington has taken a course towards "chemical rearmament" upon accumulating already now the world's largest stocks of chemical weapons. The development of new types of chemical weapons is being continued. Six to ten billion dollars have been allocated for those purposes.

The U.S. authorities obviously seek to create a legal basis for the stockpiling and possible use of the barbarous weapons, the newspaper writes. Way back in 1969 when the USSR and its allies came forward at the United Nations with a proposal on simultaneous prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons, representatives of the United States rejected the decision. In 1980 the United States interrupted bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on the prohibition of chemical weapons and since then has been stubbornly turning down proposals on resuming them.

In 1981 at the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly the United States proved the only state to oppose the resolution which urged all states to refrain from producing and deploying new types of chemical weapons and from siting them in the territories of those states which do not have them.

The U.S. authorities do not conceal that their plans envisage the use of chemical weapons, including that in densely-populated Europe. A huge amount of chemical weapons is stored in the territory of the FRG. Proofs exist that chemical, bacteriological and other weapons are tested in their countries, as for example in Brazil for use in such conditions which are characteristic first of all of all of those regions of the world where the processes of the revolutionary and national-liberation struggle take place, the weekly writes.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES SOCIALIST YOUTH GROUP LEADERS

LD051143 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Follows the full text of a speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with the leaders of youth organisations from socialist countries.

"Dear Friends, I would like to begin by cordially greeting you on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the Politbureau of the Central Committee.

Such a respresentative meeting of leaders of youth organizations from socialist countries is truly heartening because it is a graphic manifestation of those firm, unbreakable bonds of friendship and cooperation which exist between our parties, states and peoples. It is heartening because contacts between young people and their organizations at different levels constitute a tangible preconditions for those bonds to grow in strength and number.

Improvement of the guidance of youth organizations is one of the primary concerns of the Communists. This was forcefully demonstrated anew by a meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties in Sofia last summer which was devoted to work among young people. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee recently approved a major resolution -- a programme resolution, I would say -- intended to enhance party leadership of the Komsomol. That resolution has been discussed in all the party and Komsomol organisations of the country and practical measures have been taken everywhere with a view to fulfilling it."

"I would like to stress most definitely that the adoption of that resolution was not caused by some 'crisis phenomena' among young people, as our opponents try to make out. We have every reason to take pride in the Leninist Komsomol and in Soviet youth in general. Young people give a good account of themselves everywhere, in work, in studies, and in military service alike. Young people carry on with honour the cause of the older generation and, responding to the call of the party, boldly set about tackling tasks of major importance to the country.

You undoubtedly know what the Baykal-Amur Mainline is and in what exceptionally complex physical conditions it is being built. And the contribution of Soviet youth to opening end-to-end commercial traffic on that railroad a whole year before the schedule was truly invaluable. I am convinced that young people will contribute effectively to the fulfilment of a land improvement programme without precedent in history which was adopted by the recent October plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee".

"Giving the Komsomol and young people in general their due for their services, we at the same time clearly see that the objective needs of the development of Soviet society raise new problems in work among young people. We are fully aware of their political importance.

Undoubtedly, the rising generations today are incomparably closer to the inspiring goals for the accomplishment of which their fathers and grandfathers began to struggle. They see them with more clarity from the vantage point of the historical achievements of real socialism and are heading for them on the straight path of creative work. All this is really so. But new society and therefore young people today face tasks which are, perhaps, no less grandiose in scope then those during the revolution or the period of transition. What is on the agenda is the full realisation of the immense superiority of socialism

What is on the agenda is the bringing of every aspect of the life of our society in accord with the highest demands of scientific socialism and therefore the removal from it of everything which is incompatible with socialist justice, collectivist principles and work morality."

"All this actually constitutes the essence of the course of perfecting developed socialism. Its comprehensive substantiation is to be supplied by a new edition of the CPSU Programme, which is to be adopted at the next, 27th party congress. And, as I already had occasion to point out, the services of the present generation of the Soviet people and, of course, Komsomol members and young people to the homeland will be measured first and foremost by how successfully we accomplish the task of perfecting the socialism we have built.

So you see what responsibility is put on our replacement, on those who are to develop everything into which the initiators of socialist construction put their revolutionary enthusiasm and elan. We have no right to fail here. That is why party organisations are constantly analysing processes taking place in the midst of young people and concern themselves in practice with moulding young citizens of the Soviet land."

"Correct and truly effective education of young people can only be achieved when all of them participate in the most active manner in the common work of the people. Today we are tackling such innovative tasks as the intensification of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Programmes. We attach priority importance also to the further development of socialist democracy and to the ever broader participation of the mass of the population in the administration of public and state affairs. The party and Komsomol bodies have a good deal to do to find ways which will ensure the most effective application of the forces, initiative and energy of young people.

We want the Komsomol's say in the solution of all questions, both those bearing on the work, every-day life and recreation of young men and women and those constituting problems of nationwide importance, problems of importance to the whole people."

"The party, true to Leninist traditions, approaches our young people, the Komsomol, with profound attention and trust, and regards them as a boundless reserve of cadres. I want to point out in this context the great importance of the resolution on cadre policy approved recently by the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. It stresses specifically the need for young promising workers to work side by side with veteran representatives of the older generation and to acquire essential training.

The Komsomol has today unprecedented heretofore possibilities for the ideological, political and moral education of young men and women. It is necessary to use these possibilities in full measure. We cannot help taking account in this matter of massive psychological warfare unleashed by the imperialist forces against socialist countries. That is why we orient the Komsomol to energetic, purposeful and thoughtful work in educating young people in the spirit of commitment to communist convictions, lofty moral principles and boundless devotion to the homeland and to the great cause of socialism."

"Success in this work, as, I should say, in any other work with people, depends to an immense extent on the very style of the activity of the Komsomol. We orient it to the resolute eradication of formalism, red tape, over-organization and pomp. Indeed, the strength of Komsomol lies in its being a truly democratic, self-governed organization of young people.

We understand, of course, that some important problems of young people, particularly socio-economic problems, are too complex for the Komsomol to resolve single-handed. However, it is here, in this sphere, that the foundations of organizational, educational and cultural work are being laid. The CPSU Central Committee demands from the party, government, trade union and economic bodies constantly to concern themselves with the education and training of younger generations and with improving working, housing and living conditions for them, and timely to resolve relevant problems.

There is one more point, comrades. Reality today is such that the peoples of our countries have to fulfill the creative tasks of building socialism in an exceptionally complex international situation. The very life on earth is in jeopardy."

"I would like again to stress most definitely that a course of arms buildup, confrontation and incitement of conflicts is not our policy. And if the world situation causes alarm, responsibility for this is borne fully and entirely by the imperialist reactionary forces led by the USA. It is precisely the USA and its allies that have set themselves the insane goal of achieving military superiority over socialist states. Naturally, we cannot allow this to happen. And we shall never allow it. The CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently pursuing the Leninist policy of peace and cooperation. We are working perseveringly together with the fraternal countries further to strengthen the international positions of the socialist community and to organize a befitting rebuff to any aggressive plans."

"Our party highly appreciates the contribution of youth organisations of socialist countries to efforts for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. We support all the initiatives of the Komsomol aimed to accomplish that noble task. I know that you discussed at your meeting preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The festival movement has been tested by practice and its importance to the cause of peace and understanding among nations is quite great. Naturally, the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government will give every help to the YCL in holding the festival so that it should really become a mass-scale and impressive anti-war and anti-imperialist event for young people of the entire world.

I would like to wish you, comrades, to strengthen even more perseveringly contacts with progressive and democratic youth organisations on all continents of the world. This will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of the anti-imperialist solidarity of detachments of the international youth movement and to the broadening of the ranks of champions of peace and social progress."

"It is very good that you exchanged information about the organisational ideological work of youth organisations in your respective countries in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. The celebrations of this remarkable anniversary offer broad possibilities for the popularisation of the foreign policy of peace pursued by the countries of the socialist community and, of course, for the demonstration of the indubitable achievements of real socialism.

I would like to ask you, dear friends, to convey upon returning home heartfelt greetings and the best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee to the general and first secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of your countries.

Allow me to wish you, comrades, every success in your work. Be good friends, be more bold and energetic in your actions and work perseveringly to ensure that the youth organisations of our countries always are dependable helpers of the communist parties in everything. We count on this."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD042047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 4 Nov 84

["International Observers Roundtable" with political observers Aleksandr Bovin, Nikolay Shishlin, and Vladimir Tsvetov]

39th CEMA Session

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. The Great October Socialist Revolution, the 67th anniversary of which we shall be celebrating in three days' time, had a most powerful and profound influence on the development of mankind. There are no political forces and social movements in the world that have not felt the influence of the October Revolution; new forces have entered into conscious historical creativity. The October Revolution entailed a radical turnaround in the whole system of international links; it put an end to the total global dominance of unequal relations between states. The most significant component, after the October Revolution, of the world historical process of moving to a new society was the formation of a world socialist system. Socialism extended beyond the borders of one country. A community of socialist states was formed. They are united by common goals: first, the struggle against exploitation; second, the struggle against the danger of nuclear war; and third, the most important goal, the triumph of communism. The political interaction and economic cooperation of the socialist countries led to the creation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The 39th session of CEMA has just taken place in Havana. This was the first session on the American Continent. Apart from the direct participants in CEMA, observers and guests from Asian, African, and Latin American countries took part in this meeting. There were also representatives of international organizations, which testifies to the great authority and universality of CEMA.

[Shishlin] This regular session of CEMA was also an extraordinary event, I suppose, because it took place 4 months after the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries. It was the first synchronization of watches since that meeting, which adopted decisions of a strategic order. I think that perhaps the first result of this Havana CEMA session is that in a very short time fairly considerable work has already been done in implementing the conclusions of the Moscow conference. I mean, above all, the national organs of the socialist states have made an absolute specific decision on how to implement the plans of deepening socialist economic integration. Work is now under way on drafting a long-term program on scientific and technical progress.

[Bovin] Moreover, this is a very specific matter, because scientific and technical progress is an immense affair, and in Havana five priority areas were singled out on which the socialist countries participating in CEMA are focusing their main attention. Let me just run through these five areas. First, there is electronics: We know that the entire scientific-technical revolution is now entering a new, very important stage, and electronics is the basis for the construction of this new stage. Second, there is comprehensive automation. Third, there is atomic energy: Everyone understands that it is becoming more and more important in our lives. Finally, there are new types of materials, technologies, and biotechnology. These are the five fields on which, I repeat, the collective efforts of the fraternal countries will be concentrated -- apart, of course, from other fields.

[Shishlin] Yes, and what is essential, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, is that now, when the coordination of the national economic plans for the coming 5-year period has begun among the socialist countries, it is easy to detect that the national plans of the socialist states already reflect the decisions of the economic summit meeting; in practice national planning now includes, without fail, an international element, that is, the interests of one's allies, the interests of one's business partners.

Another essential point, of course, is that, I think the CEMA session determined the work being done to satisfy the rational needs of the participants in this collective economic organization of the socialist world, to satisfy -- I repeat -- their rational requirements in fuel, energy, and raw materials.

[Bovin] Yes, this is a very topical problem just now, because there is a certain shortfall of energy resources, raw material resources, and fuel; therefore you are quite right, Nikolay Vladimirovich, it is particularly important now to coordinate activities in this area.

[Shishlin] Yes, and it is not only necessary to increase production, especially since it is becoming increasingly expensive and difficult, especially since these are nonrenewable resources. However, what we were discussing at the start -- scientific and technical progress, the development of material- and energy-saving techniques and technology -- ideally, will probably allow the extraction of natural resources to be reduced by making better use of them. This goal was clearly expressed in the work of the CEMA session.

Now, I would like to say that this session did not have just economic significance; it was also of considerable political importance. There is considerable political importance, above all, in the fact that the line of the socialist states aimed at enriching business cooperation both with the developing states and the developed capitalist countries was confirmed, as was the policy of solving the global problems facing mankind, such as the development of the world ocean, the peaceful study of space, the fight against diseases, famines, and so on. In other words, this session certainly proved to be very fruitful, and I think that its decisions are perhaps one of the very large and important steps in deepening socialist economic integration.

[Bovin] Since you have mentioned the political significance of the session, Nikolay Vladimirovich, the fact that it took place in Havana, Cuba, at this time, is also no accident.

[Shishlin] Absolutely.

[Bovin] It is of great political importance, because in the current situation, when the Americans are trying to perform their military dances in Central America and in the Caribbean basin, when they are trying to intimidate everyone, the holding of this session in Havana points to the fact that socialism is firmly based in the Western Hemisphere. It is support for Cuba and the internationalist policy that it pursues; it is one indicator of the durability of world socialism. Whatever the Americans might do and say, history has only one direction of development, and this session has underlined that direction.

Nicaraguan Elections

[Tsvetov] There are elections in Nicaragua on 4 November. As journalists have aptly noted, paper ballots are now entering the battle in Nicaragua. This is not just a metaphor. At one of the election meetings, Daniel Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist government and coordinator of the junta of the republic's government, said that the election process in the country is occurring while armed sorties are being conducted by counterrevolutionaries and a slanderous anti-Nicaraguan campaign is being fanned by the Reagan administration. Ortega said the criminal army of mercenaries knocked together by the United States on the territory of Honduras is not ceasing its bandit attacks on Nicaragua's northern districts. The Somozists are murdering peasants, destroying cooperatives, and terrorizing the peaceful population in the hope of frustrating the voting in rural districts. The very fact that the Sandinist government is holding elections in such very difficult, complex conditions, shows how certain it is of support for its policies from the popular masses.

[Bovin] The situation in Nicaragua has two components. On one hand, the revolutionary power is forced to defend itself against counterrevolutionary attacks from outside; this is a very acute matter. On the other, there are internal problems that the new revolutionary authorities have come up against -- fairly complex, and difficult problems...

[Shishlin tries to interrupt]

[Bovin] Excuse me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I want to continue my line of thought. For instance, the national bourgoisie -- upper, lower and middle -- has been preserved there.

[Tsvetov] Suffice it to say that seven parties are participating in the election.

[Bovin] Yes. The influence of religious circles exists there, and there is also the influence of the environment, of the, to put it simply, pro-American environment. To carry out social and major transformations under these conditions is complicated and difficult. It has to be said that the new authorities have acted very flexibly: On one hand, they have been and are carrying out these transformations, and on the other they have tried not to antagonize part of the middle and petite bourgeoisie, but to initiate some contacts, to seek some kind of compromises. However, it must be said that under the influence of the Americans a whole series of circles of that type -- opposition, right-wing circles -- have come out with appeals and slogans that run entirely counter to what the new authorities are doing. For this reason, internal relations have grown more strained, and this will undoubtedly show up when the election is held, because a number of parties have refused to take part in these elections, under the pretext that not all have been guaranteed freedom to proclaim and publicize their slogans. In particular, for example, is the leader of this right-wing opposition, Cruz -- he was in Washington a few days ago and was received by Shultz. What does this indicate? That the Americans on one hand, keep going on about how good it would be to hold free elections there, and on the other, keep hindering that process, attempting to sidetrack it, and encourage all sorts of counterrevolutionary forces that still exist in the country itself. So these are also difficulties, comrades, which must be borne in mind when we are discussing Managua.

[Tsvetov] One small detail which I think characterizes those parties that refused to take part in the elections: On the eve of their refusal, they received money from the state budget to conduct their election campaign, and the next day they refused to take part in the elections.

[Shishlin] I was just going to continue with the idea that in addition to the objective causes engendered by the difficulties of the situation within Nicaragua itself, these difficulties -- we have already touched on this idea -- result from American pressure, from the undeclared war that America is conducting against the Sandinist revolution. The very fact that elections are being held today in Nicaragua is a victory for the Sandinists, it is a victory for the revolution, and it is a victory for the Nicaraguan people.

[Tsvetov] I believe that it is also an indication of the firm feelings of support that the Sandinist leadership has won; one has to be very confident to hold elections in these conditions.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, comrade radio listeners, you probably already know that even the registration of voters took place in difficult circumstances. We shall find out about the election results later, but nevertheless, in spite of the restless and anxious situation in the country, the overwhelming majority of potential voters registered. This is, I think, approximately 1.5 million people.

[Tsvetov] Some 1.5 million out of 1.67 million who had the right to vote.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Bovin] Yes, altogether, it really is a case of a rifle in one hand and a paper ballot in the other. That's what the situation is there now.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in general one must state frankly that what Nicaragua is going through is in some measure a fraction of the very difficult problems in general of affirming the new in the developing world, in what is sometimes called the Third World.

Indira Gandhi's Death

[Tsvetov] Yesterday the Indian people took leave of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, an outstanding stateswoman and public figure, one of the foremost fighters for peace and security of peoples and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] Indira Gandhi's death is a tragedy for all of us and for a very large number of people in the world, and we shall all remember her.

[Shishlin] Of course, one must not fail to mention also that Indira Gandhi made an outstanding contribution to the formation of India's independent foreign policy, a truly genuinely sovereign policy that many found not to their liking. This policy, however, enjoyed the support of very wide circles of the Indian people, and earned prestigious international authority for India. India, a strong India -- this is a truly effective factor of peace, not only in Asia but throughout the world. This was confirmed by the policy pursued by Indira Gandhi's government. Of course, one would wish this independent foreign policy to continue in the years ahead.

[Bovin] In particular, one of the components of this policy is good and cordial relations between India and the Soviet Union, such as have existed and endured for several decades now. Naturally, every Soviet person hopes and will continue to hope that these relations, which have been established and occupy such a large place in both our foreign policy and in India's foreign policy, and which embrace the economy, cultural exchange, and actual policy -- might remain the same in the years to come.

U.S. Elections

[Shishlin] One forthcoming event is also worthy of note: I have in mind the impending U.S. presidential elections. There will soon be no place for guesses as to who will win the election, Reagan and Bush, or Mondale and Ferraro, since there are only a couple of days left before election day.

[Tsvetov] To judge by U.S. press reports, however, most press organs have no doubt that Reagan will win.

[Bovin] Yes, by and large they all tend to hold that view.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, it is interesting that just before the elections, when the foreign policy debate between Reagan and Mondale took place, Mondale looked like more of a hawk than Reagan himself. He deemed it necessary to play precisely Reagan's role, whereas Reagan tried to present himself in some new sort of guise before the potential voters. However, I should like to mention another side of the issue: Throughout the course of all the recent elections that have been held in the United States, a reduction can be seen in the number of voters in these elections, as well as a certain passivity; an increasingly small percentage of the potential voters are coming directly to the polling stations and voting.

[Bovin] Both the Democrats and Republicans are making huge efforts to drag, so to speak, these passive people to the ballot box. We'll see what happens on the 6th.

[Shishlin] What can be expected of the new U.S. Administration? It will be a new one, in any event. I think that the new U.S. Administration does have something to think about, and does have a sufficiently constructive platform that it can consider. This is laid out in Soviet statements, in particular in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to the questions from THE WASHINGTON POST. In any event, one thing is certain: The Soviet Union will not hold things up in the search for a reasonable compromise, guided by the principle of equal security of the sides.

[Bovin] The fundamental task that faces us and other countries and that faces the world public, the task of the struggle for peace, for a return to relaxation of tension, a return to peaceful coexistence -- this is the one task that remains the fundamental and, if you like, the chief political task today.

Global Disarmament

[Tsvetov] Of course, whoever comes to power in Washington will still have to reckon with the world peace movement. This is indicated by the Week of Action for Disarmament which has just ended. This was held by decision of a special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly and the World Peace Council. What did this week show? It seems to me that one should point out here a number of new aspects of the world disarmament movement. In the first place, the forces of war are already unable to operate without restictions. War has ceased to be fatal inevitability. I think one should also mention the fact that the instinct for self-preservation has begun to manifest itself more clearly among the broad masses of the people. It seems to me to be of no little importance that Americans who do not know what war is have started to feel that in the event of a nuclear tragedy, this time they will not escape war. Finally, West Europeans have understood that if a nuclear conflict occurs, it will not be just a matter of the Soviet Union and the United States throwing intercontinental missiles at one another, but that these missiles will also hit them. All this has, of course, influenced the development of such a wide and mass disarmament movement.

I should like to draw attention to the following. In some of their letters, our radio listeners pose the following question: Has the peace movement achieved anything real, taking account of the fact that the arms race is continuing and the threat of war has not lessened?

[Bovin] The old saying, "We shall beat our swords into plowshares," is 2,000 years old, as everyone knows. However, for all of these 2,000 years it has been the other way around; plowshares have been beaten into swords. Hence, the question does indeed arise: Perhaps it is utopian to call for disarmament and put an end to war. People really ask this. It seems to me that this is not utopia, for in the final analysis one may put it like this: History is in fact the process of turning utopia into reality. Take, for instance, the 8-hour working day. One hundred years ago this was utopia, yet now, it is reality. Take such things as free medicine and free education; just 50 years ago these would have seemed to be utopia and an impossibility. Yet now it is reality for tens of millions of people.

[Tsvetov] The past Week of Action for Disarmament was not only an exceptionally large-scale event, but demonstrated itself to be essentially a new step forward in the development of the antiwar movement. What did we witness during the Week of Action for Disarmament? First, we saw an active flow of intelligentsia joining the ranks of the disarmament movement. The Appeal of 100, an initiative of the French intelligentsia, also found a response at the other end of the world during the past week, among the Japanese intelligentsia.

The most diverse associations of the intelligentsia are involved in the disarmament movement in Japan, starting with the writers association and finishing with the ikebana lovers' associaiton. The association of world doctors united to prevent nuclear war has played a very large role in the development of the disarmament movement. Youth organizations played a large role in the Week of Action for Disarmament. This week may be considered a sort of prelude to the forthcoming festival of youth and students to be held in the USSR, in which women will play an active part. Radio listeners of course know about the women's peace camp at Greenham Common, in Britain, where the Pentagon intends to deploy, and is already deploying, its cruise missiles.

Finally, a substantial sector of the elite of bourgeois states, including the military elite, took part in the Week of Action for Disarmament. I have in mind here the Generals for Peace and Disarmament Organization, which NATO countries' generals have joined.

However, the main thing is that the disarmament movement has been joined by broad strata of the working class, those strata of the working class that have hitherto been passive through the fault of right-wing trade union leaders. So the nature of the Week of Action for Disarmament shows that the peace movement, with the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike means in Europe, has not only not died out, or subsided, but has taken on a new, wider, and more massive scale and has a more resolute nature.

[Shishlin] To all that I would add that we are living in a new world.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] In a nuclear world.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] In a world where there is socialism, a powerful Nonaligned Movement, realistically thinking bourgeois circles, very influential ones at that, which frequently are in government circles. The peace movement itself is a mass movement. This movement is an important element in the formation of the overall political climate.

[Tsvetov] In this connection I would like to return to the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Havana, where we began our talk at the roundtable today. The communique on the meeting of the session says, and I quote: The CEMA member-countries resolutely condemn and reject a course aimed at undermining the peaceful foundations of interstate relations. They consider it essential that there should be a transition to a policy of realism, common sense, and businesslike interaction in the solution of the tasks that face mankind; and they confirm quite definitely their readiness for dialogue, for honest, serious talks aimed at the achievement of accords that take into account the security interests of all countries and peoples. In other words, the countries of the socialist community have once again confirmed that they are unshakably true to the Leninist principle that was expressed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin: Peace between the peoples, the ending of plunder and violence, is indeed our own ideal. You have just observed very accurately, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, that history is a process of turning ideals into reality. Well, this ideal of ours, with which the working masses of Russia carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution, is the one that the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp are striving to transform into reality. Here we end our discussion at the roundtable. All the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD030026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Nov 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program; presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with political observers Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov; commentators Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov and Yevgeniy Yevgeniyevich Pravdin; and Madrid correspondent Valentin Nikolayevich Gorkayev]

U.S. Election Campaign

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] Many of our listeners, including Comrades Kudrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Moscow Oblast; Artem from Yoshkar-Ola; and Lyudmila Gennadiyevna Druzhinina from Kaunas; are interested in the progress of the election campaign in the United States. With what results are the main contenders to the presidential seat approaching 6 November, election day? Political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin answers these letters and others concerning Soviet-U.S. relations:

[Shishlin] Well, the pre-election campaign in the United States is reaching the finish, as the saying goes. The finishing post is just at hand, and today it looks as if the current U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, is considerably ahead of his rival Mondale and obviously intends to be first at the post. It even looks as if the hopes of Mondale and his supporters have altogether faded regarding the outcome of the debates with President Reagan on foreign policy problems. However, I think the important thing is not the debates themselves and the television rivalry that took place during the entire election campaign between Reagan and Mondale. The important thing is that the Democrats did not propose a clear alternative program to the Republican electoral platform -- Reagan's platform. Of course, there have been certain shades of difference in Mondale's position compared with Reagan's position, but I think they are not sufficient to be able to speak of the possibility of a serious choice for the American electors.

It is also extremely characteristic that Mondale tried to play the role of some kind of a second Reagan, to depict himself as a potentially strong president, with a tough, adroit policy, capable of tough, hard, talk with none other than the Soviet Union. As for Reagan, well, I think one must consider why he, literally a matter of days before the voters go to the polls, has shot forward so noticeably. First, one must say that the person occupying the White House always has the advantage when running for a second term, although the previous president of the United States, Jimmy Carter, did not make use of this advantage. Second, one must say candidly that, as always in the past, the main questions for American electors are domestic affairs. On the level of domestic policy, the middle classes, which to a considerabe degree will determine the outcome of the elections, naturally considers that under Reagan there was a definite economic stabilization of the situation in the United States.

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, what are the foreign policy results of the Reagan administration?

[Shishlin] Again, let's be candid. There have always been strong chauvinistic moods in the United States, and it is necessary to take into account the fact that the U.S. propaganda machine has been sufficiently skillful in publicizing the U.S. imperial policy as a policy of tough opposition to the offensive of international communism and, above all, the offensive of the Soviet Union. However, on the other hand, it is also notable that during 1984, Reagan tried to create a new image of himself, and, starting on 16 January in one of his famous speeches, persistently began claiming that he advocates the establishment of better working relations with the Soviet Union. He pursued this line fairly consistently verbally but not actively.

Actually, even in the past weeks, when the UN General Assembly was in progress, and many contacts were being made by high-ranking representatives of various states, and in particular, high-level Soviet-American contacts, again U.S. Government circles presented this to look as if it were clear evidence of Reagan's intentions in the next 4-year term in the White House truly to turn relations with the Soviet Union onto a constructive path and that he is a President who makes America strong, a President who is starting to learn to talk with the Russians and who, perhaps, will be able to reach agreement with the Russians. However, Mondale tried to outdo Reagan in the same field where Reagan, of course, looks much more effective. Only now, literally in the last few days, have the Democrats started to raise some new subjects, but one gets the impression that they are too late. When I say new subjects, I mean new in name only, because it is all old. It is, first, the really passive foreign policy package of the Reagan administration. It is truly an administration that did not conclude a single sensible agreement with the Soviet Union -- I mean political agreement, an agreement concerning limiting and curtailing the arms race. What has the administration been successful in? In destroying anything positive that had been accumulated in Soviet-American relations.

However, Mondale and Ferraro just could not raise this subject. Take the subject of human rights. Mondale, speaking at Portland University recently, leveled sharp criticism at Reagan's policy, and said the President has established friendly relations with the rotten, corrupt dictatorial regimes of Haiti, Chile, South Africa, El Salvador, and Guatemala. I think all this is too late, and today, there are literally 3 or 4 days to go before the elections. The Democrats will hardly manage to get ahead of the Reagan-Bush duo.

However, the democrats have some chances, but we are now not just interested in the final outcome of the U.S. presidential elections -- in the final count that is the business of the American electors and the Americans themselves, who will be at the head in the next 4-year term, and who will be at the helm of the American ship of state -- we are more interested in what the U.S. policy will be.

In this connection, of course, there is also a wide field for predictions, a wide choice, and I believe that the 4 years of the very tricky and difficult struggle of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and other peace-loving forces against the challenge of the U.S. militaristic course were not fruitless; they were not lost. I believe the fact that the subject of the need for improved international relations was part of the American election campaign is, to a considerable extent, the fruit of our principled and consistent policy. It is the fruit of the actions of peace-loving forces which exerted pressure on the United States, on Washington and directly on Reagan. I believe that after the U.S. presidential elections, those who find themselves at the helm will have rich food for thought as to how to conduct affairs in the future. Because another thing is clear: The 4 years of Reagan's term in power have proved that the aim he set himself, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, is not attainable. The Soviet Union is always ready to take military-political measures in response in order to preserve the existing military-strategic parity.

I should also like to say there is no doubt that whoever wins the present U.S. presidential campaign, whichever party enters the White House, they can have no grounds to doubt that the Soviet Union is ready for serious, constructive, and responsible dialogue with the United States -- the Soviet Union has proved that in its numerous initiatives -- but for a dialogue on equal terms and on equal terms only, guided strictly by the principle of equal security.

In this connection, I believe that, at the final count, the U.S. presidential elections are a notable event but an event that is far from determining the world political climate.

The world political climate depends on profound factors, more serious and sound ones, and these sound factors have made 1984 a very serious, responsible year, filled with complex but fruitful struggle, because the psychological mood, the psychological climate in the world has changed. It is now time for a shift in political positions, and this may be only the result of principled struggle and reasonable agreements on equal terms.

DPRK-South Korea Relations

[Lavrentyev] Listener Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorynov from Leninabad in the Tajik SSR asks in his letter: How realistic are the talks between the DPRK and South Korea? I shall ask All-Union Radio commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov to answer this question.

[Andrianov] The question that Comrade Gorynov has raised is extremely topical and also, it must be admitted, extremely complex. It concerns the national interests of the Korean people, whose country has been divided for almost 40 years along the 38th Parellel. Moreover, there remains to this day only a truce between North and South Korea. In an effort to end this situation in the past decades, the DPRK Government and public have often proposed to the South that the country be unified by peaceful, democratic means. All these initiatives, however, were rejected out of hand by the Seoul regime. Nonetheless, owing to the persistent efforts of the DPRK, the first contacts between representatives of Pyongyang and Seoul took place 12 years ago. As a result, they succeeded in agreeing on a joint statement by North and South Korea that set forth the principles of the country's unification. It was to take place peacefully and by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. The reaching even of an agreement such as that seemed to inspire hope for the further development of fruitful talks. That hope, however, did not come true.

With direct prompting from Washington, the Seoul regime broke off the dialogue between North and South, and resumption has not been possible, although the DPRK has submitted new, constructive proposals. What, then, is the main, basic obstacle on the path to the peaceful unification of Korea?

The answer to that question is unequivocal: It is the long virtual occupation of the southern part of the Korean peninsula by U.S. forces, which continues to this day and which is the military-political buttress of the Seoul regime. The lack of settlement of the Korean question is to Washington's advantage, because it creates a constant threat to the stability of the situation in the Far East, and this is precisely one of the calculations of the U.S. military. The United States, therefore, is not only doing nothing to help solve the Korean people's fundamental national problem, but, on the contrary, is doing everything it can to hinder it. The southern Korean peninsula has essentially been turned into one of the largest U.S. nuclear bases in the Far East, with more than 1,000 individual weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles stationed there. Across the ocean they have long been talking openly of their intention to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles on South Korean soil. There is also talk of neutron weapons designed for South Korea. All this gives rise to legitimate alarm among the Korean people, and among the peoples of other Asian countries, too.

The DPRK Government, therefore, spares no effort in its search for a solution to the long-pressing problem. To this end, it has suggested holding trilateral talks with the participation of the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States. In these talks the focus must be on the question of replacing the truce agreement with a peace agreement, including the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the southern part of the peninsula.

In addition, the DPRK has made a number of other constructive initiatives aimed at resolving the Korean question. These provide, in particular, for the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, a mutual reduction of armed forces, and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of these proposals would, without any doubt, not only improve the situation in Korea, but also create favorable conditions for a productive dialogue between North and South.

This, however, is precisely what Washington does not want to happen, and this has been particularly perceptible since the current administration came to power. Graphic confirmation of this is the U.S. refusal to accept the DPRK's proposal for trilateral talks. Across the ocean they do not even want to hear of a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. It is quite clear -- and it has been stressed on numerous occasions by the DPRK leaders -- that the peaceful unification of North and South Korea is impossible until the U.S. Armed Forces leave the South. Unification is impossible until the U.S. imperialists abandon their intentions, using the pretext of the imaginary threat of attack from the North, of keeping South Korea forever by force as their colony and military base for use as a springboard for aggression against the socialist countries.

Thailand Seen as U.S. 'Pawn'

[Lavrentyev] Timofey Vasilyevich Azhgibkov from Volgograd Oblast is a regular listener. He often writes to us and has a lively interest in the world situation. Well, Comrade Azhgibkov asks: What is Thailand after in mounting continual raids on the territory of neighboring countries, Laos and Kampuchea?

Well, "what is it after" is maybe not quite the right question. It would have been more accurate to say: Whose interests is it defending? For it is well known that the present U.S. Administration is trying to set the countries belonging to the ASEAN group, including Thailand, at loggerheads with their neighbors. Ideological motives do not play the last role here. I would remind you that the three countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea -- are taking the socialist road, while the countries of ASEAN, that is Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Brunei which recently joined them, adhere to the capitalist orientation. Through its monopolies and through the whole system of world capitalist relations, which as you know has many instruments of purely imperialist pressure, the United States is trying to keep ASEAN on a short leash.

One such instrument is stepped-up militarization. The Pentagon's military aid enflames the appetites, further deliveries follow, and then political concessions, directly in the wake of Washington's policy. In the present fiscal year alone the United States is allocating Thailand more than $110 million in the form of loans and credits exclusively for military needs. This was portrayed by the State Department as a certain display of concern for strengthening the stability and security in Southeast Asia.

Surely it is known that Thailand is not threatened by anyone, and that the volume of military supplies exceeds the country's own defense requirements by many times. Thus, it is clear that Thailand is being designated the forward area of confrontation with the socialist countries of Indochina. I will remind you that it is on Thai territory that diehard bands of Pol Pot men and other traitors of the Kampuchean people are dug in. Under cover of Thai artillery, these bands mount raids deep into the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, plunder the local populace, steal cattle and burn villages. On instructions from Washington, Thailand also gives diplomatic support to the so-called coalition government, composed of a medley of groups of Khmer reactionary exiles. This apology for a government, led by former Prince Sihanouk, is supplied with a considerable number of U.S. weapons, and this summer, the Thai military mounted an unprovoked act of aggression against another neighboring country, the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

I am referring to the Thai troops' seizure of three Lao population centers in the frontier province of Sayaboury. These actions by the Thai Government obviously only play into the hands of the United States. It is known that recently Washington has been displaying heightened interest in Southeast Asia and is again striving to establish its supremacy in the region. High-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration are openly speaking of plans for a sharp buildup of the American military presence in Southeast Asia, and for siting chemical weapons and nuclear cruise missiles there. Increasingly often U.S. Navy ships are appearing there. Indeed, this region occupies a strategically important position between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and the American military presence has been at an unprecedented peacetime level for a long time. Southeast Asia is acquiring a special significance for the United States in the framework of its global strategy, directed at undermining the existing balance, and, in the last analysis, at gaining world supremacy.

Thailand is being given the role of a pawn in this global game which can be sacrificed if need be. Of course, the countries of Indochina are repulsing the encroachments of the imperialist forces on their freedom and sovereignty. At the same time, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are actively advocating a settlement of all disputes in Southeast Asia by means of talks. They have also put forward a whole set of proposals directed at establishing peace, stability, and good-neighborly cooperation in the region. Incidentally, an example of this is the relations between the three countries of Indochina itself. These proposals are so detailed and concrete, that they can be given special mention. They include an initiative for creating of a security zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, a steady withdrawal of Vietnamese voluntary forces from Kampuchea, and a proposal to hold a regional or international conference on the problems of Southeast Asia. The earlier proposals to conclude bilateral or multilateral nonaggression treaties with Asean countries, and treaties of noninterference in each others internal affairs remain in force. However, not one of these proposals has yet been accepted by the ASEAN countries, although it should be said that the political and public circles of this group [ASEAN] are becoming more convinced of the need for all the problems of the region to be settled by peaceful means, without any interference from outside. People should see that this conviction will gain the upper hand in the end.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL YOUTH MEETING

LD021859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The International Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival began work in Moscow today. Taking part in the session are representatives of national preparatory committees of youth and students' unions from 112 countries and also 28 international and regional organizations.

Participants in the meeting are to discuss the progress of prefestival preparations on an international scale, the main guidelines of the festival's program, the forming of a standing commission, and will examine questions on the activity of the International Solidarity Fund.

The international preparatory committee session was opened by Viktor Maksimovich Mishin, chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee of the Festival and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Participants were addressed by Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said, in particular:

[Begin recording] The decision to hold the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow in July-August 1985 was received with warm approval by all Soviet people, who are preparing to welcome cordially the participants in this major and representative forum of young people.

The World Youth and Students Festival is an event of great importance, whose significance goes far beyond the framework of the youth and students movement. The festivals have invariably attracted attention and received the support of all progressive and democratic forces and of all those who value the ideals of peace and friendship between peoples. Preparations for the Moscow festival are being made in an international situation that has sharply worsened. Questions of the struggle against the threat of war and in favor of curbing the arms race will, of course, be at the center of attention of participants in the festival. That is why it is extremely important to know the facts that show who is to blame for the extreme tension that has come about in the world. The facts indicate unequivocally that responsibility for this is borne by the most aggressive circles of the NATO countries, primarily the imperialist circles of the United States.

The Soviet Union has no designs on the security of any country, either in the West or the East. The USSR's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy is exclusively subordinate to the task of averting the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace for the present and future generations. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and its allies encroach upon no one; they are equally advantageous to all peoples.

The White House has our official proposals. However, they either drag their heels in answering, reply in the negative, or add conditions which are totally unacceptable inasmuch as they are aimed at violating the principle of equality and identical security to their answers.

It is well known that during the 50-year history of Soviet-U.S. relations we have had to deal with various administrations in Washington. In those cases when the U.S. side displayed realism and a responsible approach things went normally and had a beneficial effect on the overall situation in the world.

Comrade Chernenko recently stressed again: We stand for good relations with the United States, and experience shows that they can be like that. However, it is necessary to have a mutual desire to build relations on an equal footing, to mutual advantage, and to the benefit of the cause of peace.

The forthcoming festival will take place in a year when all mankind will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, to which a decisive contribution was made by the Soviet Union.

Young and old, our entire people wish that the horrors of war should never be repeated and that their lives, as those of all peoples of the globe, should become more beautiful and happier with every passing day.

It is well known that, one way or another, right-wing reactionary forces would like to block the road to the Moscow festival -- if only for some of the young people. This is reminiscent of attempts in previous years when the same forces did everything to split the youth movement. However, the overwhelming majority of the youth movement rejects such encroachments. Despite all their differences in ideology or political views the young people of the world have a definite common interest: To defend peace and uphold their vital rights and prospects. The slogan of the world's young people today is: Anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship.

Soviet people open the doors of their home and tell the 12th Youth and Students Festival: Welcome to Moscow! [applause] [end recording]

PPR UN ENVOY CALLS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACCORD

LD021731 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk.

The Soviet Union, other socialist countries have repeatedly tabled throughout the past years compromise proposals on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, which took into account the viewpoint of many countries and held a key to the solution of the verification issue, Poland's representative Stanislaw Turbanski has declared. Addressing the First Committee (political and security, including disarmament) of the U.N. General Assembly on Thursday, the Polish representative stressed that the United States and its NATO allies refuse to display goodwill towards reaching mutally acceptable accords.

The course of the debate at the committee convincingly shows that the constructive position of socialist countries, directed at resolving the problem of the earliest prohibition of chemical weapons, fully concords with the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states. Representatives of Finland, Algeria, Nigeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other developing countries also favoured the speediest solution of this important question.

At the same time, a statement by the American representative demonstrated once again the U.S. unwillingness to adopt effective measures to resolve the question of banning chemical weapons. While talking about the U.S. "serious intentions," he did not advance, however, a single positive proposal, and only defended the American "initiatives" which are unacceptable for other countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY URGES ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

LD030932 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Tex] New York November 3 TASS -- A large group of developing and socialist countries have put forward a draft resolution at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly which urges to immediately start talks on the termination of the arms race. The document submitted for the consideration of the First Committee of the session (political and security problems, including disarmament) stresses that the disarmament conference (the international community supported the idea of holding such a conference on more than one occasion) would be the most suitable forum for the preparation and holding of talks on nuclear disarmament.

The authors of the draft resolution urge to start the working out of practical measures aimed at the termination of the nuclear arms race and at nuclear disarmament, and to set up a special committee for this purpose within the U.N. framework.

REAGAN REMARKS ON GANDHI DEATH CONDEMNED

LD041459 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Washington continues anti-Soviet speculations, seeking to divert accusations from the organisers and inspirers of the plot which the outstanding daughter of the Indian people Indira Gandhi fell victim to. After a meeting in Iowa, President Ronald Reagan of the United States, who is on a campaign trip, in an interview with correspondents on Saturday repeated instigatory assertions that the Soviet Union allegedly tries to make use of India's tragedy in order to draw political benefit for itself.

Although the Soviet Union's attitude to the villainous assassination of Indira Gandhi is well known around the world, the head of the White House was not ashamed of resorting to completely mendacious assertions. He even went to the lengths of saying that "human life does not mean much" to Soviet people. He said so at a time when Soviet people, just like all sincere friends of the Indian people, regard with anguish the tragic death of Indira Gandhi.

If anyone does want to derive political benefit for itself from India's tragedy, it is those forces whom India's independent foreign-policy course does not suit and who seek to heighten tension on the South Asian subcontinent, counting on a policy of confrontation and on large-scale military preparations in the region.

Human life does not mean much to those who have made terror a state policy and who made the forming and arming of bands of killers infiltrated into Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Kampuchea, conspiracies against sovereign states, and political assassinations an instrument of imperious policy. What degree of political common sense one should possess in order to resort to a falsehood of so low an order, as is being done in Washington at the highest level, on those sorrowful days which the Indian people and all honest people live through. [sentence as received]

SHALNEV COMMENTS ON FINAL DAYS BEFORE ELECTIONS

LD021344 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The candidates from the two biggest bourgeois parties of the United States -- the Republican and Democratic ones -- running for presidency and vice presidency, have stepped up their canvassing campaign in order to win over to their side as many electors as possible during the days remaining before the elections. Thus President Reagan has set out on his last election tour, which will take him to 15 cities in ten states of the country, where he is to address rallies.

According to public opinion polls, the President is now 16-17 points ahead of his rival from the Democratic Party. But as some experts believe, it is quite possible that over the days till November 6, this gap will be reduced to a minimum.

The current President is also aware of the instability of his present-day advantage. Addressing the headquarters of the "Reagan-Bush-84" election committee, he urged the supporters of the Republican Party to come to the polls on November 6. The President combines these exhortations with ever more pompous promises. Addressing a rally in Boston (Massachusetts), he said a "great revolution" was under way in America and that better times still lay ahead. Reagan does not stint either assurances of his "peaceableness."

As far as "better times" are concerned, the AP agency points out, the country is on the way to a fresh economic recession, while the "peaceableness" of the President, if he is elected for the second term, will, according to his own statements, turn into a fresh buildup of the militaristic preparations of the USA.

Addressing a one hundred thousand strong rally in New York, Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, stressed that Reagan had not concluded with the Soviet Union a single agreement in the field of arms control. On the contrary, she said, the current government is stepping up the nuclear weapons race, the implementation of the reckless programme of star wars. In this connection Geraldine Ferraro declared for an immediate freeze on the nuclear arsenals.

KORNILOV: CIA USED TO 'EXPORT COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD021605 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Washington: "A Course of Terror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

There is no secret that sooner or later does not become public knowledge. No matter how the people in Washington tried to "dissociate" themselves from the "manual on terrorism", which was prepared in the United States for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, they did not succeed in concealing the CIA's direct relations to this "instruction on how to kill". This has now been actually admitted also by the CIA Director William Casey himself. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES he has sent a special letter to the Senate and House of Representatives in which he tried to justify the criminal instructions worked out by his agency for the murderers, subversive agents and terrorists who are commiting bandit actions against sovereign Nicaragua.

What this "manual on terrorism" is about is sufficiently well known. Guiding themselves by it the Somocista bandits accelerate preparations for direct military intervention in Nicaragua, kill activists, commit acts of banditism and sabotage in Nicaragua, plan a series of attacks on border settlements in Honduras and Costa Rica with the aim of blaming the Nicaraguan authorities for them. The fact that the head of the CIA Casey comes out in "defense" of the "manual on terrorism" and thereby tries to whitewash also the crimes perpetrated by the CIA's stooges, is yet another evidence that Washington fully ignores the mounting indignation and protests of the international public and further intends to pursue the policy of state terrorism on an even greater scale.

Pressure along all directions, attempts by means of pressure, terror, provocations and political murder to undermine the independence of sovereign states, to stifle the revolutionary and liberation movement -- such are the instruments of Washington's imperial strategy. And the American "intelligence community", and first of all the CIA, is one of the main instruments using which the ruling circles of the United States are trying to implant the orders they want wherever possible. The CIA has turned into a sort of secret Mafia which engages in the organisation of murders, instigates wars, forms bands of mercenaries for armed struggle against progressive countries, for overthrowing national governments opposed to American diktat -- it is evidenced by the former Irish Foreign Minister, the prominent public figure Sean MacBride. The times and the course of events again and again confirm the correctness of this characteristic.

It is the CIA that prepares the intervention in Nicaragua, forms the armed bands of killers committing crimes in Afghanistan, that is not stopping provocations against Cuba and patronises the remnants of Pot Pot's bands.

It is the CIA that plots against sovereign states and is not above even such methods as political assassination. The Prime Minister of Ceylon Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo Patrice Lumumba, the outstanding Cuban revolutionary Ernesto Che Guevara, the chairman of the Mozambique National Liberation Front (Frelimo) Eduardo Mondlane, the President of Chile Salvador Allende, the Secretary General of the African Party of Independence for Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) Amilcar Cabral, the President of Bangladesh Mujibur Rahman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Allende government Orlando Leterlier -- here are only some of the prominent politicians and public figures of various countries who fell victim to the CIA, its emissaries, its accomplices and hirelings.

"The repertoire of the CIA's activities included political assassinations and counter-revolutionary coups while its director William Casey brags about his friendship with President Reagan", writes the West German magazine SPIEGEL. It shall be recalled that it was Casey who was in charge of Reagan's election campaign in 1980. The following figures are also of interest for the characteristic of the head of the CIA: Today William Casey who, as is known from reports in the foreign press, has been involved more than once in abuse of office, in dubious financial operations and even in literary plagiarism, is "worth" 14 million dollars with capital investments in 70 enterprises -- from aviation companies closely linked with the Pentagon to a firm that sells hamburgers. As we see, while protecting "America's interests" this friend of the President of the United States and head of the American centre of provocations and subversion is not forgetting about his own interests as well... [TASS ellipses]

Expressing the interests and ambitions of the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States, the aggressive military-industrial complex, the ruling circles of the United States are making an even more active use of the CIA as an instrument of exporting counter-revolution. And wherever this agency of subversion reaches with its tentacles there sound shots, blood is shed and murky waves of terror rise... [TASS ellipses]

CONGRESSMAN MINETA CITED ON 'LIES' ABOUT CIA MANUAL

LD021654 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 2 TASS -- The U.S. Administration prevents Congress from acquiring information on a manual for terrorist groupings engaged in an undeclared war against Nicaragua and on the Central Intelligence Agency's participation in writing it, member of the House of Representatives Norman Mineta (Democrat from California) disclosed on Thursday. First, he pointed out, President Ronald Reagan claimed that the manual had been prepared by an individual with no links with the CIA. This proved to be a lie. Later, Norman Mineta stressed, the President started assuring that the CIA "censored" parts of the manual dealing with murder and terrorism. The thus "edited" manual was then sent to anti-Nicaraguan groupings. But this, too, was a lie.

The congressman pointed out that the CIA prevented the House Committee on Intelligence from holding hearings with the participation of a CIA agent who, according to press reports, compiled the instructions for the Somocistas.

The White House is seeking to move the disgraceful incident into the background. Spokesman Robert Sims said on Thursday that the results of an official inquiry will be made public, in all likelihood, only after the elections. The administration fears that a resounding political scandal around Washington's terrorist activity might undermine President Reagan's re-election chances.

CONFRONTATION WITH USSR REMAINS U.S. OBJECTIVE

PM011433 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Banking on Confrontation"]

[Text] In spite of its claims that it wants a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration is continuing to place the accent on confrontation and crude force in relations with the USSR.

It is clear from an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE that Washington officialdom is constructing its approach to the Soviet Union on the basis of the notorious National Security Council Directive 75 which was made public early last year. The directive, which even the U.S. press called a "document unparalleled since the days of the exacerbation of the cold war," essentially amounts to an increase in efforts at wholesale interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs in order to attain strategic superiority.

In particular, the directive orients the United States toward using trade and economic pressure in an effort to influence the internal situation in the USSR and to "exhaust" it economically by imposing increasingly expensive arms race spirals on it. The administration declares the expansion of ideological subversion against the USSR to be an integral aim of its policy.

Washington is openly banking on the Soviet Union's being forced to make concessions under U.S. pressure. In particular, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE quotes the words of former U.S. National Security Council member R. Pipes, who, according to some reports, was one of the authors of Directive 75, to the effect that the Soviet Union may alter its behavior in the international arena if pressure on it is increased.

The very appearance of Directive 75, which proclaims interference in Soviet affairs to be the aim and task of U.S. foreign policy, was a crude violation of the elementary norms of international law. The fact that in Washington's corridors of power it is regarded as the chief guide to action indicates the falseness of the Reagan administration's assurances that it wants to build relations with the USSR.

CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM ON JEWISH EMIGRATION HIT

PM021754 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Aritcle by Professor S. Zivs and writer Ts. Solodar, members of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public: "Using Unseemly Methods: How the United States is Reviving a Nonexistent 'Question'"]

[Text] All kinds of crude "jokes" designed to whip up anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and encourage the forces of reaction are now in vogue among the initiators of the anti-communist "crusade" declared by U.S. President R. Reagan.

The draft resolution of the U.S. Congress which expresses "anxiety over the reduction in emigration from the Soviet Union" can be treated as one of these "jokes." The draft bears the serial number of an official document and has been given official approval by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This "document," crammed with patent lies, has a "solid" foundation: a distorted interpretation of the Helsinki conference's Final Act.

There is absolutely nothing of the spirit or letter of the Final Act left in this particular interpretation. Draft Resolution 279 states in black and white that, "by signing the Helsinki accords of 1 August 1975 the Soviet Union committed itself to allow the free emigration of its citizens belonging to ethnic minorities."

In the first place, no state committeed itself to allow the free emigration of its citizens in signing the Helsinki Act. This document simply laid down that "the state-parties will view in a positive and humane spirit requests from people who want to be reunited with members of their family...."

Reunited with members of their family! Our state has conscientiously adhered and continues to adhere to this provision. Unlike the U.S. senators from the Foreign Relations Committee, we confirm this not by verbal assertions but by concrete example.

As a percentage of the Jewish population, the greatest number of requests for emigration to be reunited with members of the family occurred at one time in the Lithuanian SSR. This is a logical result of the fact that, just before the Great Patriotic War, many thousands of Jews fled east from Poland, escaping from the Hitlerite invasion. During the years of fascist occupation, Hitler's butchers killed 700,000 Lithuanians, Poles, Jews, Belorussians, Russians, and others in this republic. A considerable part of the population, including Jews, managed to be evacuated to the rear and escape Hitler's genocide. Nevertheless, the tragic events of the war split many families.

How did the Soviet state organs act? They acted precisely in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Every request to be reunited with family members was examined in a positive and humane spirit. This has resulted in virtual completion of the process of reuniting families. In actual fact no requests are being received by Lithuanian SSR state institutions from persons seeking permission to leave to be reunited with members of their family.

It would also seem clear that by no means everyone with relatives abroad wishes to go to a foreign country where there are alien ways and an alien system and where a person's right to work or many other fundamental rights are not ensured. But, as is clear, this does not suit some people at all. How so?!

Nor does Washington like the fact that examination of certain requests to leave has been deferred. The reason for such postponements has its foundation in law and is a result of the applicants having been privy, either through their previous work or service in the country's Armed Forces, to state or military secrets. When, at the end of a certain period, these weighty reasons no longer apply and the question of actually reuniting families arises, the Soviet state organs reexamine the deferred requests.

Wait? No that does not suit the Washington "crusaders." They cannot pass up such a useful card in the political game as rhetoric about the "Jewish question" in the Soviet Union. And "Document 279" gives a prominent position to a distorted interpretation of "ethnic minorities."

But in the Soviet Union, where a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- has taken shape and where absolute equality of all the peoples, large and small, is a fundamental principle of the political system, it is absurd to talk about any ethnic minorities being oppressed. To recognize this indisputable fact, however, would be the bitterest pill of all for the "crusading" zealots.

Just about everything is thrown into their anti-Soviet hodgepodge: There are allegedly restrictions on language and religious practices for Jews and they are unable to obtain work....

All this is passed off as the truth at a time when there has been an extraordinarily sharp increase in anti-semitism...in the United States itself. We are alluding not to the utterly desperate letters from many Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality now in the United States.

Not even to President Reagan himself and his admission in March, at a meeting with members of U.S. Zionist youth organizations, that anti-Semitism is on the increase in the country. No, we are alluding to the pronouncements of the...Israeli Zionist press. It reports, and quite sensationally at that, the defilement of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries by Ku Klux Klan and John Birch Society members, the unprecedented, even for the United States, growth of umemployment among working Jews, and the increase in major cities of the number of areas that have earned the epithet the "Jewish pale."

Why do U.S. senators disregard the following facts:

-- of the 175 firms building homes for rent in New York, one-third will not lease apartments to Jews;

-- over 800,000 U.S. citizens of Jewish extraction (nearly one-sixth) live below the official poverty line;

-- in 46 states some 700 business clubs do not admit Jews.

Perhaps some of the senators, having voted for the notorious "Document 279," will eagerly head off to relax and have fun at one of the clubs where an "all-American" will never meet Jews, of whom the programs of a number of right-wing organizations claim, "America should have been rid of a long time ago!"

The draft resolution, "expressing Congress' view on the reduction of emigration from the Soviet Union," is a belligerent and reckless attempt to "organize" the revival of the "Jewish question in the USSR." But more than 50 years ago now, Ilya Ilf and Yevgeniy Petrov told of the Zionist journalist from the United States, (Hiram Berman), who earned a good living from the "Jewish question in Russia." On arriving in our country, he asked with optimism in his voice: "There are Jews in Russia?" "Yes, there are." he was told. "So there is a Jewish question?" "No, there are Jews, but there is no question." (Berman) had to accept that his dream of a revival of the "Jewish question" in the Soviet Union had been shattered.

But on Capitol Hill it looks like they have no desire to accept this indisuptable fact. They cannot. They are incapable of doing so. After all, what a blow it would be for champions of the "defense of human rights"!

ILICHEV LEAVES BEIJING FOLLOWING TALKS

PM051009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "After Consultations"]

[Text] Beijing November 4 TASS -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, a special representative of the Soviet Government, left Beijing yesterday for Moscow after completing the scheduled round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations. At the airport he was seen off by PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, a special representative of the Chinese Government, USSR Ambassador to the PRC Ilya Shcherbakov and heads of diplomatic representations of a number of socialist countries accredited in Beijing.

COMPARISON OF USSR-PRC TALKS HELD IN BEIJING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 November carries in the bottom righthand corner of page 5 of its First Edition a TASS report under the headline "Soviet-Chinese Consultations." It has been compared with the TASS English version published on page B1 in the 2 November China section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and found to be identical.

USSR WORKING TO EASE STRAINED TIES WITH PRC

OW050156 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Krivtsov "talk": "The Great October Revolution and Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: The Soviet people are preparing to ceremoniously celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which resulted in the birth of the world's first workers and peasants socialist state. Since its founding, this socialist state has stood for peace and friendship with the people of all other countries, including the Chinese people. Here is a talk by noted Soviet Sinologist Krivtsov, entitled "The Great October Revolution and Soviet-Chinese Friendship."

The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia removed all obstacles to the development of friendship between the people of the first Soviet state in the world and those of China. After its founding, the Soviet state immediately proclaimed the unprecedented principle of equal treatment of the oppressed people in the East, including the Chinese people, namely, this was Lenin's principle of equality and friendship among people of various countries. That policy won the most sincere friendship of the Chinese people for the young worker-peasant state.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have pursued and continue to pursue a consistent and principled policy toward China. They have been pursuing this policy even after difficulties in Soviet-Chinese relations occurred in the early 1960's, difficulties that occurred due to no fault of our own. Since then, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have made consistent efforts and taken corresponding measures to improve relations with the PRC. This is particularly important as the imperialists are now united to oppose socialism, the international situation becomes increasingly tense, and the danger of war is growing. Under such conditions, the socialist countries cannot but take a clear-cut class stand in international affairs.

TIKHONOV, NAKASONE MEET, DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD041034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in India"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov TASS -- A meeting has taken place here today between Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan.

During their discussion on bilateral relations, the head of the Japanese Government stated Japan's wish to develop relations and cooperation with the USSR, and expressed the wish that both sides sit down to talks to resolve "unresolved" questions concerning Japanese-Soviet relations.

N. Tikhonov said that in order to overcome the known cooling in Soviet-Japanese relations, which the Soviet Union is not responsible for, practical steps on the part of both sides are needed. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will do its part. We are ready to develop relations. As is known, the USSR proposed concluding a whole series of agreements with Japan, in particular, on good-neighborliness and cooperation; however the Japanese side did not accept these proposals. Intentions to improve relations need to be strengthened by practical deeds. The Soviet Union is for such a constructive approach.

Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side, Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; on the Japanese side, Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

PRAVDA ON KUNAYEV TALKS WITH JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

PM021503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Oct -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by D.A. Kunayev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, which is here at the invitation of the Japanese parliament, met yesterday with the leadership of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations. During the conversation, in which Federation President Y. Inayama and other business leaders took part, there was an exchange of opinions on a broad range of issues connected with trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

D.A. Kunayev noted that the Soviet Union invariably advocates the development of relations of genuine good-neighborliness and mutual trust with Japan. The expansion of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the two countries plays an important role in this. The positive results achieved and the accumulated positive experience of several years' cooperation are the result of objective factors promoting the development of bilateral business ties and the efforts of the business world on both the Japanese and Soviet sides.

Going on to point out that there were several examples of active mutually advantageous cooperation in relations between the two countries, D.A. Kunayev said that the Soviet side had always been and remains a reliable trading partner. However, the emergence of disruptions in trade and economic relations between the two countries in recent years under the influence of attendant factors was noted. This has resulted in the fact that Japan, which was comparatively recently second among the developed capitalist countries in terms of volume of trade with the Soviet Union, has now moved into fifth place.

The Soviet Union, D.A. Kunayev stressed, proceeds from the fact that trade and economic relations must be built on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. We must be completely clear about this, he said: The Soviet Union is not about to foist cooperation on anybody, including Japan. We are capable of resolving our tasks independently, without resorting to outside help.

Late this year, D.A. Kunayev went on, a joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees on Economic Cooperation is due to take place. It is to be a major step on the path of strengthening trade and economic relations between the two countries. It is particularly important that the upcoming discussion not be limited to an exchange of opinions on the scale of mere general outlines for the future, but be filled with specific content, making it possible to make effective progress in Soviet-Japanese relations.

Y. Inayama noted that Japanese business circles are striving to develop trade and economic ties with the USSR and expand bilateral cooperation. At present, he said, representatives of the business world are making active preparations for the December conference of the Japanese-Soviet and Soviet-Japanese Committees on Economic Cooperation, to which the Japanese side attaches great importance. We are striving to ensure that the upcoming meeting proceeds successfully and brings good results.

ANATOLYEV ON U.S. PLANS TO MILITARIZE JAPAN

OW040532 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield delivered a lecture calling on Japan to increase its military burden. Concerning his lecture, Radio Moscow Commentator Aleksey Anatolyev writes as follows:

YOMIURI SHIMBUN paid particular attention to the fact that for the first time, a high U.S. official has pointed out a qualitative change in defense exchanges between Japan and the United States. The United States has long maintained that Japan's military power is only intended to guarantee Japan's own security, and that the U.S. forces in Japan are solely designed to guard against foreign aggression. Furthermore, Japan's cabinets have invariably echoed this U.S. assertion.

However, a Defense Department report presented to Congress several years ago clearly stated that the presence of U.S. troops in Japan was not to defene Japan, but to safeguard U.S. interests. Since the presentation of this report, the United States has intensified its pressure on Japan for an increase in the combat capabilities -- which are by no means defensive -- of the Self-Defense Forces. For example, the United States has been asking Japan to assume the mission of patrolling 1,000 miles of sea lanes.

Ambassador Mansfield made slanderous remarks against the Soviet Union in an attempt to justify the U.S. policy of increasing U.S. military power in the Far East and dragging Japan into its dangerous strategy. He tried to distort Soviet policy toward Japan, a policy which consistently embodies the spirit of goodneighborliness and peace. His remarks are incompatible with his status as a diplomat. Ambassador Mansfield said that Japan-U.S. relations in the defense field were not intended solely for Japan's security. Then, what on earth is the Reagan administration requesting of Japan?

In fact, as ambassador Mansfield clearly stated, Japan and the United States have already been sharing their responsibilities and cooperating in order to make the largest contributions to the consolidation of the "deterrent force" of the Western allies.

Ambassador Mansfield believes that Japan has virtually been joining forces -- of its own accord -- in U.S. world strategy, which is far exceeding the bounds of the Japan-U.S. military and political alliance. He thinks that within the framework of this strategy, Japan has been acting in tandem with NATO member-countries.

The U.S. side is asking Japan to cooperate militarily not only with the United States, but also within the framework of the entire Western alliance. The recent visit to the United States and Europe by former Defense Agency Director General Kurihara responded to this aim.

These [word indistinct] and particularly provocative remarks by the U.S. ambassador to Japan prove that the United States has been making the same request to Japan as to NATO member-nations. In order to carry out its plan, the United States has assigned Japan the thankless role of regional gendarme, which is incompatible with Japan's peace Constitution and the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Pacific area.

TASS CITES ASAHI ON U.S. ARMS SHIPMENTS

LD032104 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has started moving latest military technology and arms form South Korea to Japan, which are intended for an additional contingent of U.S. Armed Forces, the newspaper ASAHI reported today. The first batch of the military hardware will be supplied from the depots of the South Korean-based 8th Army. More military equipment will be transferred starting from next spring when these storages receive some 1,000 tanks and other types of combat hardware enough to arm two brigades, ASAHI said quoting sources in the Japan Defense Agency.

The United States' movement of combat technology and arms to Japan is assuming strategic significance and has a clearly provocative nature, the paper said.

Commenting on the Pentagon's ominous plans to further beef up U.S. military presence in Japan in the immediate proximity of Soviet borders, local observers voice the opinion that their implementation will further exacerbate the already complicated military and political situation in the region and warn about the grave threat they pose to the security of Japan itself.

U.S. HAMPERS INVESTIGATION OF KAL FLIGHT 007

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondents Andrey Sidorin and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The violation of the USSR's air space by a South Korean plane of September 1, 1983 was a result not of what was claimed as an "unintentional error" of the pilot, but was part of an espionage operation planned by the U.S. secret services in advance. Statements to this effect were made at a meeting with the public by David Pearson, a Yale University expert in U.S. military command and control systems, and John Keppel, a former American diplomat, who had carried out an independent inquiry into the incident in the course of a year.

It is absolutely obvious, Pearson pointed out among other things, that the United States used satellites, spy planes and numerous ground tracking stations of the Pentagon, the CIA, and the National Security Agency not only for closely watching the flight of the South Korean air liner, but also for intercepting signals of the Soviet air defence system. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it acted in full conformity with the existing international rules and took well-substantiated measures to put a stop to the flight of the violator plane, Pearson pointed out.

The Reagan administration's claims to the effect that the U.S. secret services had allegedly "known nothing" about the course and character of flight of the South Korean "Boeing" plane hold no water, Keppel said. Facts indicate that most probably the South Korean "Boeing" played the role of a "provocateur" in a large-scale espionage operation aimed at obtaining information about the Soviet air defences in the Far East, he said.

The decision on the sending of the South Korean air liner by the U.S. secret services to areas, where Soviet secret facilities are situated, was taken, to all appearances, "at the very top" in Washington and could hardly be passed without the President's knowledge, David Pearson said in answer to a question of a TASS correspondent. He said that at the present time the administration is making every effort to prevent an investigation into the incident in order to conceal the truth about it from the public.

Another example of Washington administration's intention to prevent at all costs an investigation into the incident, is the case of Pak, the pilot of the second South Korean airliner, which took off for a flight on the Anchorage-Seoul route only 14 minutes after the first plane took off. According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, Pak was to give testimony at the Washington Federal District Court. Yet the day before Pak was to come to Washington, the lawyers of the "Korean Airlines" company of South Korea said that he had resigned from his job and would not appear in court. Another star witness -- pilot T. Choi of the air company, has been strictly prohibited to answer questions in connection with this work.

TIKHONOV TRAVELS TO INDIA FOR GANDHI FUNERAL

Departs Moscow

PM051200 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Delhi on 2 Nov.

The delegation includes Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

The delegation will attend the funeral of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by: Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Antonov, Bodyul, Martynov, Marchuk, Ryabov, and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

A.N. Madhavan, Indian charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among those seeing the delegation off.

Arrives in India

LD021548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Here is a report from Delhi:

The Soviet Government delegation, headed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today to take part in the funeral of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The delegation is comprised of: Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

At Delhi's Palam International Airport the delegation was met by Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of energy and petroleum; and Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation was also met by Rykov, USSR ambassador to India.

Attends Lying-in-State

PM051118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS -- The Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, yesterday, visited the memorial hall Teen Murti Bhavan where Indira Gandhi is lying in state and laid wreaths. The wreath ribbons bear the following inscriptions: "To Mrs. Indira Gandhi, an outstanding stateswoman of India and a great friend of the Soviet Union, from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers" and "to a great friend of the Soviet Union from the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers".

The members of the delegation honored the memory of Indira Gandhi with a minute of silence. Nikolay Tikhonov made the following entry in the book of condolences: "The Soviet people share the grief over the death of the glorious daughter of the Indian people".

Meets Rajiv Gandhi

PM051124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "N.A. Tikhonov Talks With R. Gandhi"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Nov -- The USSR Government delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi yesterday.

N.A. Tikhonov conveyed to the head of the Indian Government profound condolences from the Soviet leadership and from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally in connection with the tragic death of India's outstanding stateswoman Indira Gandhi.

During the conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, it was emphasized that the Soviet Union's leadership attaches great importance to the further strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with India, which accord with the long-term interests of both countries' peoples and the cause of peace and progress. N.A. Tikhonov wished R. Gandhi success in the responsible post of leader of India's Government.

R. Gandhi expressed profound thanks for the condolences and good wishes. He noted that India values the friendly relations it has established with the Soviet Union, relations enjoying broad support from the country's political forces and the entire Indian people. Proceeding from this, much attention will be given to the further deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union in line with the country's independent and peace-loving foreign policy course formulated under the leadership of J. Nehru and I Gandhi.

The following were present at the meeting: On the Soviet side -- V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and USSR Ambassador to India V.N. Rykov; on the Indian side -- G. Parthasarathi, chief foreign policy adviser to the prime minister; M. Rasgotra, first deputy foreign minister; Indian Ambassador to the USSR S. Nurul Hasan; and N. Singh, deputy foreign minister. [The preceeding item was also published on page 1 in Moscow IZVESTIYA on 4 November in its Morning Edition and Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 4 November in its First Edition]

Visits Indian President Singh

PM051202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] New Delhi November 3 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today visited President Zail Singh of India.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed to the Indian president profound condolences from the Soviet leadership and personally from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, over the premature death of the glorious daughter of India and outstanding stateswoman Indira Gandhi.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atsmophere, the head of the Soviet delegation said that it was with pain in their hearts that the Soviet people had received the news of Indira Gandhi's tragic death. She was a great friend of the Soviet Union and has made an outstanding contribution to the development of friendly Soviet-Indian relations. Nikolay Tikhonov assured the president of India that the Soviet Union's leadership will consistently follow the course of further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, which are an important factor of peace and international security.

Zail Singh expressed warm gratitude for the condolences and the kind words. He said that the Indians had highly appreciated the telegram addressed by Konstantin Chernenko to Rajiv Gandhi and the visit to New Delhi of the Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov. Zail Singh expressed confidence that Indian-Soviet cooperation, which has stood the test of time and played a great role in various fields in India, will further fruitfully develop for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. The Indian people will cherish friendship with the Soviet Union, to whose strengthening such a great contribution had been made by Indira Gandhi.

The meeting was attended by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, Vasiliy Rykov, USSR ambassador to India, and Sayid Nurul Hasan, the Indian ambassador to the USSR.

Meets Shultz, World Leaders

PM050957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Talks in Delhi"]

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 TASS -- Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov met here with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of Vietnam's State Council Truong Chinh.

During the conversation, held in a friendly comradely atmosphere, the sides noted with satisfaction the favourable development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Soviet side reaffirmed its support for the efforts that are being undertaken by Vietnam jointly wth Laos and Kampuchea to establish a constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries in the interests of settling problems in Southeast Asia.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the talk.

Nikolay Tikhonov has had a meeting with member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

During the conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand informed Nikolay Tikhonov about the process of normalizing the situation in Afghanistan despite the continued dispatch of armed gangs into Afghanistan, primarily from Pakistani territory, and the attempts by the organizers of the intervention to heighten tension.

The Soviet side expressed the invariability of the USSR's principled course towards rendering all-around aid to friendly Afghanistan and assistance in a political settlement based on the known proposals advanced by the Afghan Government.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov took part in the conversation.

Nikolay Tikhonov has met here with the chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on some issues of bilateral relations. Both countries reaffirmed their striving for further broadening of mutually beneficial cooperation, for a wider use of new forms especially sharing [kooperirovaniye] in various industries of the USSR and Yugoslavia. It was agreed to continue contacts at various levels in the interests of resolving the tasks emerging in this connection.

V.V. Kuznetsov took part in the talk.

Nikolay Tikhonov has received United States Secretary of State George Shultz and American Senators Howard Baker and Daniel Moynihan.

In reply to George Shultz's remarks about the American Administration's interest in improved relations with the Soviet Union and the solution of vexed issues through negotiations, Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that the USSR sees no sensible alternative to the development of Soviet-American relations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems; for that, naturally, it is necessary that the other side also proceeds from the same premise in its policy, so that declarations about the readiness for talks correspond to practical deeds. If the U.S. Government is prepared for that, there will be no lack of cooperation from the USSR, and it will always reach half way toward mutually acceptable accords in favour of the cause of peace and improvement of the international situation.

First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR V. Maltsev took part in the conversation.

Nikolay Tikhonov has received the deputy federal chancellor foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The sides exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. Nikolay Tikhonov noted that the Soviet Union is ready, as before, relying on the Moscow treaty, to maintain good relations with the FRG, so that they broaden and deepen in all spheres. It is clear, however, that this calls for removing the difficulties that emerged on this path due to the Bonn government's encouragement of revanchist claims and the transformation of FRG territory into a nuclear bridgehead against the USSR and its allies. Corresponding efforts by the FRG Government would create new opportunities for developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

According to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG Government, while sticking to the former postions on issues of European and international security, delcares its interest in developing dialogue and cooperation between West and East.

V. Maltsev took part in the conversation.

Attends Gandhi's Funeral

LD031227 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 3 TASS -- The funeral has been held here today of Indira Gandhi, an outstanding stateswoman and political figure of India, who died as a result of a heinous assassination.

12 hours 30 minutes. The memorial "Teen Murti Bhavan" Hall. The chiefs of staff of the three arms of the service -- the Army, Air Force and the Navy carried the coffin with the body of Indira Gandhi twined with floral garlands and placed it on a gun carriage. The funeral procession set out to the tunes of mourning music through the central streets of New Delhi to the banks of the Jamna River, where in keeping with the Hindu national tradition, the body of Indira Gandhi was cremated.

A special cremation site was prepared with that aim on the bank of the river between the memorial complexes Rajghat and Shantivana, the cremation sites of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the national liberation movement of the Indian people against the British colonialists, who also died at the hand of a hired murderer, and Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first prime minister of independent India and the father of Indira Gandhi. The cremation was attended by chiefs of state and government of foreign countries, including the Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

16 hours 30 minutes. Work has been stopped at mills and factories. Transport has been brought to a halt. Millions of Indians stood in mournful silence, paying the last tribute to their leader, who has made so much to build a strong and flourishing India. The body of Indira Gandhi was placed on a special pyre which was lit with a funeral torch. A rifle salute was fired.

Received By Indian Officials

PM050943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] New Delhi November 4 TASS -- Today, in the presidential palace, President Zail Singh of India and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi received foreign delegations who attended the funeral of the outstanding state and public figure of India, Indira Gandhi. Among the delegations received was the USSR Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Zail Singh and Rajiv Gandhi voiced deep felt gratitude to all the leaders of states and governments, state and public figures who shared India's grief over the ultimely passing of Indira Gandhi.

Returns to Moscow

PM050901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Return of USSR Government Delegation"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov (TASS) -- Today, the USSR Government delegation headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which took part in the funeral of India's outstanding state and public figure Indira Gandhi, left for the homeland. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR were also in the delegation.

At Delhi's Palam International Airport the delegation was seen off by the minister for parliamentary affairs, Buta Singh, and Indian ambassador in the USSR, Sayid Nurul Hasan. The delegation was also seen off by USSR ambassador to India, Vasiliy Rykov.

At the airfield in Moscow, the delegation was met by: Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and responsible workers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

MORE ON INDIAN SITUATION FOLLOWING GANDHI'S DEATH

USSR Cable to Rajiv Gandhi

PM021305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

Accept our cordial congratulations on your accession to the high post of prime minister of India.

The Soviet people sympathize with the efforts of the friendly Indian people to strengthen the country's national independence and unity, resolve the problems of its socio-economic development, and enhance India's role in world affairs. The resolution of these tasks was the life's work of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. We hope that success will accompany you in continuing this noble mission.

The people and leadership of the Soviet Union attach great significance to strengthening and deepening the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with India. You can be assured of the Soviet Union's readiness to assist India in further strengthening its economy and enhancing its international prestige.

The growing cooperation between the USSR and India in the world arena is having an increasingly noticeable beneficial effect on the situation inside and outside Asia. It assumes special significance under the conditions of the present dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. We are sure that Soviet-Indian relations will enjoy further development in the interests of our countries' peoples and ensuring world peace and security.

We wish you, Mr Prime Minister, great successes in your responsible activity as the head of the Indian Government.

The USSR Council of Ministers

R. Gandhi Elected Party Head

LD021714 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS -- Rajiv Gandhi today was unanimously elected leader of the parliamentary group of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, PTI agency reports.

R. Gandhi Pledges Investigation

LD021923 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS -- Indira Gandhi fell victim to a plot by forces trying to destabilize the situation in India and opposing her policy which aimed to secure her country's progress and improve the living standards of the lowest-income sections of the Indian population, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared in a speech to a meeting of the parliamentary faction of the ruling Indian National Congress (I).

He said his party should struggle for the ideals for which Indira Gandhi had given her life and should carry on decisively the battle to overcome poverty and solve the other problems confronting India, a battle started by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The Indian prime minister assured the meeting that the circumstances of Indira Gandhi's assassination would be carefully investigated.

He said that the situation in the country was now under control.

Gandhi on Nonaligned Movement

PM051037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Statement by R. Gandhi"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed himself in favor of the further consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement. At meetings with the leaders of various nonaligned states who have come here in connection with the funeral of Indira Gandhi, who died at the hands of hired assassins, the leader of the Indian Government has stated that the developing countries must strengthen their ranks in order to successfully continue the struggle for peace and progress.

Rajiv Gandhi expressed himself in favor of holding consultations at the most diverse levels between the members of the Nonaligned Movement and in favor of broad cooperation between them. He stressed that India, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, will continue Indira Gandhi's policy, which brought the republic deserved international prestige and recognition.

Assassin Confesses

LD021320 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS -- According to the data of the Indian press, Satwant Singh, 22, a constable of the New Delhi police, one of those who made the assassination attempt on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is in hospital for treatment, has confessed that there existed a plot aimed at physically destroying the now late prime minister.

Upon coming to his senses after an operation, the killer made it clear to physicians who were present in the hospital ward that he was earnestly fearing for his life because those persons who had given him an assignment to kill Indira Gandhi would certainly try to get rid of him. He pointed out that there were the plot's three direct hitmen. Beant Singh, 33, a subinspector, who is known to have been shot at the scene of the crime, he himself, and a third shaven-headed man who was unknown to him and who also fired shots. Judging by everything, that man was monitoring the carrying out of the plot.

A direct order to carry out the plot was issued at a meeting which had taken place in New Delhi on the eve of the assassination attempt by a man who called himself Gyani. According to Satwant Singh Gyani coordinated all activities of the Sikh militants in the Indian capital. The original plan of the plot envisaged an assassination attempt on Indira Gandhi on October 13. Beant Singh who is known to have been one of her security guards was to carry out the plan. According to the plan of the operation, he was to hurl a grenade at the prime minister. However, for a number of causes, the operation was not carried out.

Satwant Singh also said that if they did not manage to kill Indira Gandhi on October 31, provision was made for another version of an assassination attempt in which other persons were to participate.

The physicians who witnessed Satwant Singh's confession immediately passed his testimony on to appropriate bodies. The killer's fear for his life, as the newspaper STATESMAN reported, was justified. Last night three Sikhs wearing police uniform came to the hospital where he was kept and demanded that they be allowed to enter the ward where Satwant Singh was. However, security staff who were on duty in the hospital round the clock did not allow them to enter the ward. After that the unidentified persons in police uniform disappeared. The authorities took additional measures to guard Satwant Singh whose further confessions may shed additional light on the true organizers of the villainous conspiracy. Meanwhile police announced a search for all persons who were connected in this or that form with the killers Beant Singh, Satwant Singh, and a third unidentified man. According to press reports, eight people have been arrested in Punjab in Gurdaspur District.

Appeals for Calm Issued

LD021213 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS — India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has today addressed an appeal to the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party for assistance in putting an end immediately to disorder on religious-communal grounds, which was instigated by hoodlums after the death of Indira Gandhi. We have lost Indira Gandhi, but we have her behests, he stressed. Indira Gandhi bequeathed to us to preserve the country's units, work for its strengthening and progress, ensure a harmonious coexistence of all groups of the population, tirelessly and boldly come out for religious-communal tolerance and freedom. She inherited these principles from Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The events, which are taking place now in New Delhi and some other places, are totally in conflict with all what Indira Gandhi advocated. Unrest weakens us at a time when we need the whole of our strength. It plays into the hand only of those who do not wish to see India a powerful and flourishing country, the prime minister said.

Rajiv Gandhi urged all the party members, especially the party youth wing, to head the struggle against religious-communal strife, against acts of hooliganism.

A tense situation remains in India. A curfew has been introduced in the cities of many states and union terrorists, in particular in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal-Pradesh, Orissa and the north-west of the country. Army units are sent in some cases for ensuring order and restoring tranquility in addition to the police and security forces. All entry into the capital is strictly controlled by the security forces.

Thanks to the measures taken, the situation throughout the country on the whole remains under control.

Speaking here on behalf of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General A. Waidya, chief of the Army staff, assured the leadership of the country and the people of the Army's readiness to ensure the building of a new and powerful India and safeguard the unity of the country -- a cause to which Indira Gandhi devoted her life. Former Sikh servicemen, many retired generals among them, expressed support for the measures taken by the new government. They urged all Sikhs serving in the Armed Forces to remain loyal to the national ideals and to resist instigations on the part of India's enemies.

Security forces and police control the situation in all the states of the country. The UNI news agency reports that public committees to counter bandit sallies were established in many districts of the Indian capital.

The government measures are known to have been caused the continuing subversive actions of the opponents of India's stability and unity [sentence as received]. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency reports, that about 150 people were killed and hundreds wounded as a result of religious and communal clashes provoked by hoodlums.

The working committee of the Indian National Congress (I) [INC(I)] urged the population of the country to demonstrate cohesion and solidarity at that difficult time for India, to work for consolidating unity and territorial integrity of the country, to safeguard reliably the security of India. A statement adopted by a meeting of the INC (I) working committee denounces all manifestations of violence and attempts at provoking clashes between different groups of the population.

The contribution made by the outstanding state leader of India, Indira Gandhi, to the strengthening of the Indian people's unity, to the development of the national economy and to the winning of recognition and respect in the international arena by India and by other developing and nonaligned states, is highly appreciated in the document.

The entire country continues to pay last respects to its glorious daughter, outstanding state and political leader Indira Gandhi who has been villainously assassinated by the hirelings of reactionaries. Hundreds of thousands of Indian people are converging on the "Teen Murti Bhavan" memorial hall where the coffin with the flower-blanketed body of the deceased is placed on the bier. Many come from remote towns and villages to pay their last respects to the person who enjoyed all people's love and respect. Lines of mourners extended several kilometres.

Peasants, workers, employees, students, artisans, parliamentaries, delegates of various states of the country, and the heads of foreign diplomatic missions file past the bier in mournful silence. The chiefs of staff of the three armed services of the republic, members of government, representatives of the main political parties, and prominent public figures of India keep vigil in the guard of honour by the bier.

Telegrams are coming in to the new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, from all over the multinational country with assurances of support for the government headed by him.

Many political figures greet the appointment of Rajiv Gandhi, a prominent political leader of the country, one of the leaders of the ruling INC (I) Party, to the post of the head of government, specially noting that with his election the continuity in the realisation of the ideals which the outstanding statesmen, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, upheld in their policies, has been maintained. His appointment fully accords with the country's national interests, the message emphasize.

Hostility toward members of the Sikh community is on the increase in the country, especially in New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. The danger lies in the fact that different nationalist and extremist groupings are scaling up their activities against the background of the expression of respect for the memory of late Indira Gandhi shown by a majority of the country's population. Exploiting anti-Sikh sentiments they provoke mobs to set fire to shops owned by Sikhs. Reactionary forces are trying to aggravate and destabilise the situation in the country.

Groups of hoodlums appeared in Madras and Calcutta trying to strain the situation by violating law and order. According to official data, in the capital, especially in central and southern districts of the city, arsonists continued to set afire homes, shops and gas stations belonging to the Sikhs.

Tension Easing

LD031052 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 3 TASS -- The Government of India is taking vigourous measures to restore law and order in the country, to put an end to religious-communal clashes instigated by anti-national elements. Addressing a meeting of the parliamentary group of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party yesterday evening, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed that the situation in the country was "under control."

In Delhi, as a spokesman for the city administration said, disorder has been localised. The curfew was suspended in the morning today. The supply has been started of the population with foods at fixed state prices. Reports are coming from Uttar-Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala and a number of other states that the situation there is gradually returning to normal. Yet tensions remain in some areas of the country, and separate clashes of hoodlums with the police and security forces were registered.

Various political parties and public organizations resolutely support the measures of the government to enforce law and order. The organization of the Communist Party of India in the Union Territory of Delhi issued a statement stressing that religious-communal clashes only help towards implementation of the imperialist plot against India's unity.

Security Situation Updated

LD041616 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 4 TASS -- As a result of the urgent measures taken by the Indian Government to restore law and order, the situation in the country is gradually returning to normal.

Life has been returning to normal in the streets of New Delhi since morning today. Motor traffic has increased, and city bus traffic has been partially restored. Shops and markets, which were closed since October 31, have reopened.

After the start of a normalization, the city authorities have decided to shorten the curfew in a number of districts of the capital. As S.K. Tandan, the New Delhi police commissioner, said, the situation in the capital is now under full control, and further measures are being taken to normalise the situation. More than two thousand people, who received first aid in the city hospitals, have been sent home.

Tent camps have been set up and several thousand Indian citizens, who lost homes in the course of unrest, have been accomodated in them. More than two hundred representatives of the [words indistinct] communities held a "peace march" through the central streets of the city in order to "dispell fear among the population that there could be fresh outbreaks of unrest." According to a report in the newspaper STATESMAN, the course of the clashes instigated by hoodlums in Delhi and other cities of the country, more than 900 persons were killed.

According to news agencies, a curfew is at present in effect in 100 cities and populated localities, troops have been sent to 28 of them.

The Indian public is closely watching the investigation into the conspiracy, which resulted in the assassination of Indira Gandhi. According to reports of the local newspapers, it has been established that some of the persons named by Satwant Singh, one of the murderers, hastily left India roughly ten days ago. This fact, as the newspaper STATESMAN writes, leads one to think that the conspiracy to assassinate Indira Gandhi has been carefully planned and its top secrecy was effectively ensured.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION

Foreign Involvement Seen

PM051149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Reportage from Delhi" by special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and V. Korovikov: "India: Testing Times"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov -- The past week has been one of the most tragic in India's long history. On Wednesday, 31 October, Indira Gandhi was felled by murderers' hands. The country lost its proven leader, who had led its government for 15 years. All India was shaken by the monstrous crime.

It is already becoming clear that this was a plot prepared by external and internal enemies of a unified, democratic India. Even though the policeman Satwant Singh, one of the surviving killers, is still refusing to give exhaustive details, the Indian press is constantly coming up with new facts testifying that the crime was carefully elaborated in advance. Thus, they describe numerous secret meetings with various persons on the part of those directly involved in the assassination. Through fellow members of his community, Satwant Singh sent his family away from Delhi 5 days before the tragedy. THE STATESMAN newspaper draws attention to the fact that pamphlets by the Punjabi extremist boss Bhindranwale, calling for terror, the dismemberment of the country, and the establishment of the notorious "independent state of Khalistan" were found at his home. As is well known, the plans for tearing away the Punjab were hatched not inside India but far beyond its borders.

The thorough investigation that has now begun into the crime is aimed at making clear who was backing the men who shot Indira Gandhi and where the threads of the conspiracy lead. One thing is clear: It was a political murder of far-reaching intentions.

The plotters were not just aiming at Indira Gandhi; they raised their hand against the unity of India in an attempt to inflame national and religious communal dissension and set Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims against each other. In the first days and nights after the murder it looked as though they would succeed. A wave of disorders arose in the country, gripped as it was by anger and grief, and fratricidal clashes broke out. Buildings were set afire in Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ranchi, and many other cities. Frenzied crowds started reprisals and lynchings, and set fire to vehicles. Hundreds of people died. Panic rumors were spread, notably that the capital's water supply had been poisoned.

The disturbances were fomented and provoked by antisocial elements trying to cause chaos in the country. As the Delhi papers observed, their aim was "the complete destabilization of India and the undermining of its state foundations."

In this very grave situation, the ruling Indian National Congress Party took extraordinary measures. To avert a power vacuum, an emergency meeting of the party leadership was held in the hospital where Indira Gandhi died. It elected as the new leader Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party All-India Committee, Indira Gandhi's 40-year-old son. The same evening the country's president swore in Rajiv Gandhi. At midnight, the new prime minister delivered an emotional address to the people on national radio and television. He appealed to the nation for unity, for the cause to which Indira Gandhi devoted her life.

The next day, Thursday, the leaders of 15 national parties including the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) appealed for active resistance to the rampant feuding between religious communities and for help in restoring peace and calm in the country. "National unity and sovereignty must be preserved by all means and this task is the paramount duty of every citizen," the appeal proclaims. Bearing in mind that the policemen who killed Indira Gandhi belonged to the Sikh community, the statement particularly emphasizes the intolerability of persecuting members of the Sikh religion for the crime of individual fanatics and terrorists. Botk Sikhs and Hindus fought together heroically for independence, for India's better future.

This appeal was been heeded. In a number of regions of Delhi and other cities, inhabitants belonging to different castes, religions, and ethnic groups are creating peace and concord committees. They are organizing help for the victims, setting up food supplies, and patrolling, and guarding streets and houses against looters and marauders.

At the same time, the authorities have undertaken resolute actions against terrorists, provocateurs, and criminals. Regular troop units have been brought into many cities and a curfew has been imposed. The order has been given for instigators and looters to be shot on the spot. According to news agency reports, in Delhi alone about 20,000 soldiers have been sent to introduce order and prevent new disturbances. The lieutenant governor of the Union Territory of Delhi has been removed in connection with the fact that the local authorities were unable to maintain order and calm. M. Wali, secretary of state of the Ministry of Home Affairs, has been appointed the new lieutenant governor. By Saturday, the situation in the majority of states had begun to return to normal.

On 3 November, India paid its last respects to its great daughter. The funeral procession took 4 hours to move slowly through the main streets of Delhi from Jawahar Lal Nehru memorial to the place where the funeral pyre was lit. Millions of people lined this road of grief to say farewell to Indira Gandhi, a person who gave her entire life, to the last drop of blood, to the establishment of a new, independent, united India.

Heads of state and government and other eminent representatives of 104 countries took part in the funeral ceremony. This stressed India's high international prestige and its tremendous positive role in the world arena, especially in the Nonaligned Movement, of which Indira Gandhi had been the head to the last day of her life.

The leitmotiv of Indian newspapers, and radio and television broadcasts right now is that Indira Gandhi's death will not be able to change India's political course aimed at the struggle for peace and disarmament and support for the anti-imperialist, anticolonial forces in the developing countries. "The evil assassination of Indira Gandhi," the newspaper PATRIOT writes, "was also an attempt to assassinate the strong, united, economically developed India which is resisting the imperialist forces' attempts to implement their dangerous global plans. That is why it is extremely important to continue to counter these designs."

These views are shared and supported by all the country's patriotic and democratic forces. Here is what Asaf 'Ali, a veteran of the liberation struggle, president of the National Federation of Indian Women, and international Lenin Peace Prize winner, said in a talk with our correspondents:

"On 3 November, Indira Gandhi was to have opened a national conference in Delhi devoted to the struggle for our country's unity and security and for peace on earth. However, the assassins' bullets ended her vivid, unusually active life. The date of 3 November was the date of her funeral. Indira Gandhi was a victim of a plot between the internal reaction and imperialist forces. Her consistent support for the rights of every nation to independent development and the defense of its sovereignty and national resources generated the hatred of those who rejected these principles."

Indira Gandhi knew what a terrible danger threatened her. Literally the day before her death, addressing a mass meeting in the State of Orissa, she said that if she were killed even her death would serve the cause of the further development of a strong and united India. These words are now being interpreted here as a political request and an appeal to continue to strengthen India's unity, its peace-loving course in international affairs, and its development along the path of progress.

Beneficiaries of Death Noted

LD040630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] When a political killing is carried out, it is relevant to ask the question: Who benefits from this? In this connection, the PRAVDA international observer cites a remark by Indira Gandhi herself. Certain foreign forces, she said, are trying to exert pressure on our country and impose their will upon it. One of the reasons they are exerting pressure upon India is because it pursues the peace-loving policy of nonalignment. The attempts to fetter India's positive role in the international arena are undertaken in two directions. First, attempts are made to encircle India in a hostile blockade by rapidly rearming Pakistan and provoking anti-Indian sentiments in other countries -- Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal. Second, the stake is placed upon undermining the internal unity of India, relying upon the national, religious, caste, linguistic, and other differences between separate groups of the population. The goal of the imperialist intrigues is to break India away from active participation in world affairs.

Indeed, it is no accident that appeals for vigilance are to be heard with increasing frequency in the developing countries. We must constantly keep in mind the bitter fate of those developing countries where -- as in Chile, for example -- the forces of imperialism have succeeded in implementing their subversive plans.

MOURNING FLAGS HUNG IN MOSCOW FOR GANDHI

LD030216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Today, the funeral day for Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, mourning flags are hung in Moscow on government buildings, the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Moscow City Soviet, and also on the building of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Society for Soviet-Indian Cutural Ties.

DELEGATIONS STOP OVER ON WAY TO GANDHI FUNERAL

LD022021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Today brief stopovers were made in the Soviet Union on the way to India to take part in the funeral ceremony for Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, by:

A Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba;

A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee and secretary of the republic's People's Assembly Permanent Commission;

A delegation from Poland consisting of Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Foreign Minister Olszowski;

And Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and vice president of the Romanian Council of State.

BRIEFS

DRA TV, RADIO PROTOCOL -- Kabul, 3 November (TASS) -- A protocol was signed here today on cooperation and exchanges in the field of television and radio broadcasting between the DRA State Committee for Radio Broadcasting, Television and Cinematography, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] for the years 1985-86. The protocol envisages the exchange of radio and television programs between the two state committees, including those on political questions. USSR Gosteleradio will send materials to Afghan TV on preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and will assist in their coverage of the congress. Afghan TV will send USSR Gosteleradio materials on the activity of the PDPA and major political events in the country. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 3 Nov 84 LD]

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S USSR VISIT

PM021623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in RUssian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Announcement on the Visit to the USSR of Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Poliburo and SRV foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 28 October through 2 November at the Soviet Government's invitation.

Talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Nguyen Co Thach. In an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, they discussed some key problems of the international situation and also questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the USSR and the SRV, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in accordance with the 3 November 1978 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and the long-term program for the development of economic, and scientific, and technical cooperation adopted in October 1983, are becoming increasingly deep and are being enriched with new forms and content.

K.U. Chernenko's meeting in Moscow on 11 June with Le Duan and Pham Van Dong was particularly important for the further all-around expansion and consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

The talks between A.A. Gromyko and Nguyen Co Thach confirmed a unity of views on all problems of the present world situation that were discussed.

The sides expressed concern at the dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of the course steered by the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies toward spurring on the arms race and attempts to disrupt the approximate military-strategic equilibrium existing in the world and to seek military superiority in order to dictate their will to other states. The Soviet Union and Vietnam resolutely denounce the policy of militarization pursued by the imperialist circles -- the policy of inflaming seats of confrontation in various regions of the world, imposing their will on other countries, and grossly interfering in their internal affairs.

It was emphasized that under these conditions, special importance attaches to the cohesion of the socialist community countries, their consistent and persistent efforts aimed at preserving peace, and their close collaboration in the international arena.

On behalf of the Vietnamese leadership, Nguyen Co Thach stated his full support for the consistent course of the CPSU and Soviet state, and the USSR's peace-loving initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, restoring the detente process, and expanding cooperation among states. In this context, Vietnam highly assesses the new Soviet proposals submitted at the 39th UN General Assembly session. These initiatives are aimed at resolving priority tasks -- averting nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space, and reducing the level of military confrontation and tension in the world.

During the review of the situation in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the ministers ascertained [konstatirovali] the desire of the United States and its allies to launch eastern and southern salients in the implementation of the militarist aggressive course of their policy, in parallel with the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe. The sides condemned the United States' military preparations in these regions, the buildup of its Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the stepping up of militarist and revanchist trends in Japan's policy, and Japan's involvement in Washington's military strategy.

The conviction was expressed that positive change in East and Southeast Asia would be promoted by the implementation of the well-known proposals by the USSR, Mongolia, and the Indochinese countries, including the proposals for elaborating confidence-building measures in the Far East and for concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and non-use of force in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific, and by the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

It was noted during the exchange of opinions on questions pertaining to the Southeast Asian situation that the cause of the tension that still exists is the unceasing interference in the internal affairs of this region's countries by forces of imperialism and hegemonism and their encroachments against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Indochinese states.

The sides confirmed their principled line toward a political settlement of Southeast Asia's problems, the establishment of peace and stability in the region, and the institution of political dialogue between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN member-countries. Here, A.A. Gromyko emphasized the Soviet Union's invariable support for the constructive efforts being made in this direction by Vietnam, together with Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet side stressed that the Soviet Union fully supports fraternal Vietnam in the struggle to build socialism and defend its independence and sovereignty.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples' solidarity with the fraternal Lao people in defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity from outside encroachments was confirmed.

During the talks, invariable support was expressed for the PRK's selfless efforts to build a new society and defend the revolutionary gains, and the continuing intrigues by imperialism and external reaction against that country were condemned.

The ministers declared support for the DPRK's efforts and initiatives, aimed at strengthening peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and at the country's peaceful unification.

The sides expressed solidarity with the Afghan people who are fighting to defend their revolutionary gains and to end the undeclared war against Afghanistan and foreign interference in its internal affairs.

It was noted during the talks that the Soviet Union and the SRV advocate normal and good-neighborly relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and without any detriment to other countries.

U.S. interference and the continuing Israeli aggression in the Near East were resolutely condemned. The sides are convinced that the interests of that region's peoples, as well as the interests of international security as a whole, demand the speediest achievement of a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict by collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. A realistic and constructive program for the establishment of peace in that region is contained in the Soviet Union's proposals for a settlement in the Near East.

Resolutely condemning the policy of military diktat pursued by the American Administration in Central America, the continuing threats against Cuba, and the American military's armed provocations against Nicaragua, the USSR and the SRV voice solidarity with the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples and the patriots of El Salvador and demand an end to all interference in those countries' affairs.

The ministers noted the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis. The Soviet Union and Vietnam highly evaluate India's activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and its efforts to reduce tension in various parts of the world. The recent visit to India by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, was a new contribution to the development of positive trends in international relations on the Asian Continent.

The ministers emphasized the great significance of further close cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in the international arena, which makes a weighty contribution to the common struggle of the socialist community countries and all the world's progressive forces for peace and socialism.

Confidence was expressed that the talks held will serve to further develop and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV.

PRK'S HUN SEN PROTESTS UN DEBATE ON KAMPUCHEA

LD021951 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh November 2 TASS -- The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea regards the discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the country. It is a continuation of a campaign masterminded on a large scale which is aimed at bringing political pressure to bear on the republic. The campaign is organized by the U.S. and other reactionary forces. This has been pointed out by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea Hun Sen.

Speaking at a mass rally in Kompong Cham Province, he pointed out that the notorious "coalition government" which included Pol Pot men and other counterrevolutionary groupings and which had settled in Thailand had no real basis in the country. It has always been nothing but an obedient tool in the hands of its masters. The presence in the U.N. of a delegation of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" which became possibly only through the intrigues of Washington and other reactionary circles is an insult to the memory of three million Kampucheans who died at the hands of Pol Pot men.

The purpose of the enemies of Kampuchea is to undermine the trend towards a constructive dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN member states on the problems facing the region. In this connection the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will welcome the efforts of other countries aimed at helping the two groups of states start talks on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty of each of the sides, for the sake of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, the minister stressed.

ARBATOV SPEAKS ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS IN BELGRADE

LD022004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Georgiy Arbatov, the high-ranking Soviet party official, today stated that the situation in the world could be assessed as being one of the most dangerous in the last 20 years. However, he also stressed that there is still room for moderate optimism with regard to the development of relations between the superpowers in the near future.

Arbatov, director of the Institute for the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences and member of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the Belgrade Institute for for International Politics and Economy about new trends in East-West relations and the problems pertaining to European security.

The Soviet official said that the Reagan administration will most probably remain in power for the next 4 years and that it will continue to pursue the same policy which, in his opinion, led to the deterioration in relations between the great powers.

A change in U.S. policy and a shift in relations between the two superpowers could occur as a result of both an economic crisis, which, according to Arbatov, could be expected in the United States, and pressure from the U.S. public to open negotiations on disarmament. Changes could also be brought about by a discussion on security in Western Europe and naturally, Arbatov added, by the policy of the USSR as well.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR TO VISIT USSR MID-NOVEMBER

LD050929 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Gyorgy Lazar, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of November at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

AGERPRES REPORTS NICU CEAUSESCU ACTIVITIES IN USSR

Visits Leningrad

AU021336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2029 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 1/11/1984 -- During their visit to the USSR, a UCY [Union of Communist Youth] delegation led by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, were guests of the city of Leningrad on Thursday, November 1.

Nicu Ceausescu had talks with L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU regional committee, and met with party cadres. In that context, the ascending course was stressed taken by the ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries' parties, peoples and youths, that develop in the spirit and on the basis of summit talks and understandings. [sentence as received] The UCY delegation spoke about the Romanian young generation's current preoccupations in the years of the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, to meet the thirteenth RCP congress with outstanding achievements.

Meets With Ponomarev

AU022045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2021 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 2/11/1984 -- Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] now on a visit to the USSR, met with B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CPSU. On that occasion, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was conveyed warm greetings and wishes of further great successes in his activity at the helm of the Soviet party and state.

On thanking, B.N. Ponomarev requested that the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, be conveyed a warm salute on behalf of the CC of the CPSU and of K.U. Chernenko as well as best wishes of success in his highly responsible activity for the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

During the talk which proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere, questions were approached related to the further manysided development of the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, for the benefit of the peoples in the two countries, of socialism, peace and collaboration, worldwide.

Opinions were also exchanged on the international situation, with emphasis on the Romanian and Soviet youths' concerns for the appropriate preparation of the 1985 international youth year under the theme "Participation, Development, Peace" and, in that framework, for the participation in the Twelfth World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow. It was stressed that the young generation was vitally interested in the safeguarding and consolidation of peace, in effective measures of building up confidence and security, of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, in concerted efforts toward all peoples' advance and social progress.

Addresses Friendship Meeting

AU031849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow AGREPRES 3/11/1984 -- A meeting of friendship between the Romanian youth and the Soviet youth was held in Moscow on November 3 occasioned by the visit to the Soviet Union of a UCY [Union of Communist Youth] delegation led by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the LCY. It was attended by cadres of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of all the union republics, and many young people from the Soviet capital.

In their addresses, V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the CC of the LYCL, and other representatives of the Komsomol youth referred to the current concerns of the Soviet youth and of its revolutionary organization which has recently celebrated its 66th foundation anniversary to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union's great holiday, with outstanding achievements. The speakers pointed with satisfaction to the ever ascending course of the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the young people in the two countries, which are underlain by the relations between the RCP and the CPSU, and by summit understandings.

In his address Nicu Ceausescu conveyed warm friendly greetings to the Soviet youth on behalf of the young generation in Socialist Romania, wishing the Leninist Young Communist League to score further great successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, on the anniversary of November 7.

He referred then to the actions taken by the UCY marking the Thirteenth RCP Congress, the Romania youth's contribution to attaining socioeconomic development objectives as well as to the Romanian youth and students organizations' concern for the Communists, patriotic and revolutionary education of the young generation.

The speaker also pointed to the constructive, active participation of the UCY and UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Associations] in keeping with the high-principled foreign policy promoted by the RCP, in the international youth and students movement.

Nicu Ceausescu also referred in his address to the activity of the youth in Socialist Romania for the rallying and intensification of efforts of the young generation everywhere, of the youth's revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces of various orientations and beliefs in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the resumption of the course toward detente and cooperation, for the building of a climate of security and fruitful collaboration all over the world, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for a stop in the manufacture and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for a better and more just world.

The participants cheered on the friendship between the Romanian and Soviet youths, between the peoples of the two countries, on peace, friendship and collaboration.

The same day Nicu Ceausescu took the floor during the third session of the international preparatory committee for the Twelfth World Youth and Students Festival. In his address on that occasion he covered a wide range of problems concerning the young generation today, with emphasis on the significance of observing the 1985 international youth year under the theme "Participation, Development, Peace" which represents through its aim the young people's interests, ideals and aspirations today.

The speaker set forth the stance and proposals of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania regarding an appropriate preparation of the future edition of the festival due in Moscow in 1985 which is apt to confer on that event the character of an important action of the IYY [International Youth Year], and to help the youth rally their efforts in the struggle for a world of peace, understanding and cooperation.

Attends Youth Organizations Meeting

AU041841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 4/11/1984 -- Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] of Romania, attended the meeting of first secretaries of youth organizations of socialist countries in Moscow on November 3. On that occasion, the participants exchanged opinions and experience on the youth organizations' educative work as well as on a series of aspects of the international youth and students movement.

Taking the floor during the meeting, Nicu Ceausescu referred at length to the Romanian peoples' achievements in marking the anniversary of 40 years since the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, which also incorporates the enthusiastic work of the Romanian young people, their outstanding achievements in preparation for the thirteenth RCP congress.

The speaker also referred to the wide range of political-organizational actions of the UCY for the youths' involvement in fulfilling the tasks devolving on them from the single national plans of the country's socioeconomic development, for the communist, revolutionary and patriotic education of young people through work and for work.

Nicu Ceausescu emphasized that the youth in the Socialist Republic of Romania showed their full adhesion and active support to the Romanian party and state's foreign policy guidelines with a view to appropriately solving the major problems facing mankind. He showed that the UCY focused its activity on an external plane on the development of friendly and cooperative relations with youth organizations in all socialist countries, with a series of organizations and bodies in charge with youth affairs of various orientations and beliefs, taking an active part in the international youth and students movement.

The speaker also pointed to the significance and current stage of preparations, at a national, regional and international level, for the observance of the 1985 international youth year under the theme "Participation, Development, Peace". In that context, he set forth the UCY's stance on the need to appropriately prepare the world youth and students festival due in Moscow next year as an important action within the international youth year.

GDR ENVOY HOSTS USSR, GDR MINISTERS IN MOSCOW

PM021647 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "GDR Minister's Stay"]

[Text] GDR Minister of Construction W. Junker is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Construction Ministry.

There have been conversations at a number of ministries and departments on questions of further broadening cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the construction sphere.

On 30 October GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann arranged a friendly meeting to mark W. Junker's stay in the Soviet Union. The meeting was attended by G.A. Karavayev, USSR Minister of Construction; A.I. Yashin, USSR minister of the construction materials industry; L.A. Bibin, first deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, and other officials.

GROMYKO, FRENCH ENVOY MARK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD021904 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- Onthe occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today held a luncheon in honour of the Ambassador of France in the USSR Claude Arnaud (?and) staff members of the (?French) Embassy.

During the excahgne of toasts it was noted from both sides that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France was an important [word indistinct] in the history of relations between our peoples and that are traditionally bound by feelings of friendship and mutual respect. The experience of the 60 years of development of Soviet-French relations eloquently shows that despite the entire differences as regards (?social) system and ideology the USSR and France can jointly work for the strengthening of peace and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world.

The development of Soviet-French relations during these sixty years by no means followed a direct line. (?There have been) instances when it is slowed down and even rolled back. But ultimately the forces of mutual attraction took the upper hand.

As it was said by Konstantin Chernenko, on the whole the balance of mutual relations is a a [word indistinct] especially if we take a lengthy span of time.

Andrey Gromyko stressed [words indistinct] of the present situation in the world prompts the invigoration of interaction (?by) our countries which are permanent members of the Security Council and bear special responsibility for the post-war arrangement in Europe: and on the whole for the destiny of peace on earth. The assets accumulated by the USSR and France in the cause of developing relations of peaceful cooperation can and [?could) be directed at solving the task of putting international [word indistinct] back into the channel of detente.

Taking part in the luncheon that passed in a friendly atmosphere were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev and other officials.

OVCHINNIKOV CITES REASONS FOR REVIVAL OF WEU

PM021653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes": "Why the Western European Union Is Being 'Revived'"]

[Text] The world "revival" would not seem to go well with a ceremonial event such as a jubilee. Nevertheless, the world press is commenting on the recent 30th anniversary of the Western European Union [WEU] in the context of the attempts to revive this half-forgotten organization (which consists of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg).

A jubilee session of the WEU was held in Rome on 26-27 October with the participation of the foreign and defense ministers of the seven countries in question. "For the first time in many years," the British weekly THE OBSERVER noted, "the West European governments were meeting to discuss military cooperation questions outside the NATO framework and without U.S. participation."

The WEU members make no secret of the fact that the attempts to breathe "new life" into this decrepit body reflect an intention to strengthen "NATO's European bulwark."

With this in mind, political circles in Paris, Bonn, London and Rome have been talking since the beginning of this year about the fact that it is time for West Europe or, more accurately, the leading Common Market countries, to play a more independent role in NATO and to rely less on the Americans and more on their own efforts.

However, it is noteworthy in the first place that even die-hard Atlanticists are campaigning for "independence" in military matters. And it is noteworthy in the second place that this idea cropped up almost at the same time as the siting of the first Pershing II and cruise missiles began in Britain, the FRG, and Italy against a background of powerful public antiwar demonstrations.

Attempts to militarize the Common Market, that is, to give West European integration more than a purely economic character, are nothing new. Consultations are held periodically within the EEC framework on questions of political cooperation, and there has also been repeated discussion about formulating a joint approach to military problems. However, there is a complication here in the fact that not all the Common market countries belong to NATO and not all parties to the North Atlantic Treaty are members of the EEC. Furthermore, one West European power, France, left NATO's military organization back in 1966. It is clearly in view of all these factors that it has been decided to use a half-forgotten organization such as the WEU as the foundation of "NATO's European bulwark."

The WEU was created soon after the French National Assembly refused to ratify the treaty setting up the European Defense Community. When the plans to create a "European army" involving the FRG thus collapsed, the bellicose imperialist circles began seeking roundabout ways to enable them to legalize the militarization of West Germany while creating the illusion that the process of its rearmament was being reliably regulated and monitored.

The treaty establishing the WEU set certain restrictions on military production in the FRG and provided a system to monitor their observance. However, the WEU then began gradually removing them. Last year the final bans on offensive weapons were lifted, including those on the production in the FRG of strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

Bonn has managed to enlist Paris' support for the idea that the "revival" of the WEU should be based on an expansion of Franco-German military cooperation. (People on the Rhine are campaigning for this not from any friendly feelings toward France, but from self-interested militarist ambitions.) A meeting between President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl in Kreuznach recently reemphasized the "special role" of France and the FRG in West European integration, including in its military aspects.

The debates about strengthining "NATO's European bulwark" are sometimes presented as being virtually a West European revolt against U.S. dominance of NATO. Is this actually how things are? By all accounts, no. "The attempts now being made to breathe new life into the WEU, an organization that has been virtually dormant for most of the last 30 years, has been greeted positively by the Reagan administration," THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

In brief, there is a hidden reason for talking about the West Europeans' "greater independence" in military affairs. The appearance of the new U.S. missiles in Britain, the FRG, and Italy caused an outburst of popular anger. The decision to yield to Washington's pressure despite the masses' clearly expressed will has sharply aggravated anti-U.S. feelings in West Europe. It was to neutralize those feelings and counter the rise of the antiwar movement by a wave of nationalist emotions that the pseudopatriotic idea of an "independent defense" was launched.

The attempt to use nationalism to counter the "neutralism" that alarms Washington has other aims, too.

Across the ocean they are hoping that this will increase West Europe's contribution to America's global strategy and will make it possible to make fuller use of West Europe's scientific, technical, and industrial potential to Washington's advantage. Of course, the plans of West Europe's "maunfacturers of death" to use the WEU for the coordination of the "seven's" military programs are running into conflict with the U.S. military-industrial complex' schemes of lining their pockets from supplying weapons across the Atlantic. The quarrels on this score have already begun. But even against a background such as this, the Pentagon is hoping that the new degree of West Europe's militarization will strengthen alliance discipline within NATO.

Therefore, the idea of an "alliance within an alliance" is not a rebellion against U.S. dominance within NATO. It is a tactical compromise between rival imperialist forces on both sides of the Atlantic. While the ruling circles of certain West European NATO countries talk about an "independent defense" with the aim of taking the heat out of anti-American feelings and of increasing the potential for their own military cooperation, Washington views this idea as a leash to make the NATO allies more obedient.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL DENIES COAL EMBARGO ON UK

LD022104 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2037 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The Russians have said they are not operating a coal embargo on Britain in support of the miners, the Foreign Office reported tonight. Foreign Office officials were told by a Soviet Embassy official that there was no change in Moscow's position on supplying fuel and other export items to Britain.

The assurances followed a statement on Soviet TV earlier this week by a trade union official that Moscow had banned all coal shipments to Britain.

Foreign Trade Ministry Denial

LD031121 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- The press in a number of Western countries has of late been floating allegations that the Soviet Union is purportedly using its trading and economic links with capitalist states, in particular Britain, as a tool of political pressure.

The Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR declares that the Soviet side always has honored and will honor the signed contracts and agreements. All fabrications on this score are untenable and pursue aims that are hostile to the Soviet Union.

SPANISH REGIME DIRECTLY FAVORING NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD022359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] A few days ago, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez announced his intention to reduce the number of U.S. troops in Spain. These troops are mainly based in four U.S. military bases in Spain: the naval base at Rota, near Gibraltar; in the Madrid suburbs; in Zaragoza; and outside Seville. Gonzalez said nothing about the size of the reduction or the time frame.

At the same time, many observers pointed out that Gonzalez' statement was simply aimed at somehow neutralizing the mood of the Spanish public, the overwhelming majority of whom demand that Spain leave NATO. It is 2 years since the Spanish Socialist Workers Party gained a triumphant victory in the elections and came to power. The victory was won under the slogans of wiping out unemployment, taking the country out of NATO, closing the U.S. military bases in Spain, and pursuing a peaceful neutral policy on the international scene.

Unfortunately, putting those slogans into practice has turned out not to be so simple. It is not so simple to escape the military embrace of the Pentagon and NATO. After 2 years of a policy of deliberate ambiguity, as one Spanish newspaper wrote, official Madrid is now coming out directly in favor of remaining in NATO, at least in the bloc's political organization.

The 180-degree turn in the attitude of the Socialists to the North Atlantic bloc is evident, a TASS correspondent writes from Madrid. Just as evident is the fact that it was made under pressure from the United States and the NATO countries."

I will add that this turn is not supported by many Spaniards, including members of the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers Party. In December, the party will hold a congress, the first since it came to power, and many Spanish observers believe that this will be a very hard and difficult congress for the government.

FRENCH CP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON PARTY CONGRESS

LD021347 Moscow TASS in English 0415 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 2 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which closed here, adopted a draft resolution of the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party, scheduled to be convened on February 6 through 10, 1985. It points out, among other things, that the upcoming forum of the French Communists will center on an analysis of the situation which shaped in France, a discussion of the Communist Party's policy line in the light of the latest developments in the country.

Touching upon a number of international problems, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party criticized the U.S. policy in the international arena. It is precisely Washington which spurs on the arms race thus adding to international tension. The United States Administration is responsible for a deepening of the economic crisis in many capitalist countries. The United States is seeking to resolve domestic economic problems by plundering other states, in particular, the developing countries.

The draft resolution gives a profound analysis of the present-day crisis in French society. Open and systematic propaganda by the right-wing forces of the ideas of anti-communism, which is used as the main tool for dividing the working people and democratic forces of France, is a source of special concern for the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The French Communist Party, the draft resolution notes, intends to wage a resolute struggle against these actions. The Central Committee of the French Communist Party underscores that the socialist transformations in the country are impossible without the guiding role of the Communist Party which is called upon to march in the vanguard of the struggle of the French working people.

TURKISH BUSINESSMEN URGE EXPANSION OF TRADE

PM311446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "To Develop Business Contacts"]

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct -- Local newspapers report that on their return from Moscow, businessmen representing the interests of eight leading Turkish trade and industry associations have made statements emphasizing the need to develop broad economic ties with the Soviet Union.

Our northern neighbor is a reliable business partner, (T. Ozilkhan), representative of the (Andolu Endustri) company, declared.

Having noted that the Soviet Union is a country with high scientific, technical, and economic standards, he said that the trade and economic ties between the two countries are of a mutually advantageous and long-term nature. This is why our authorities must take all measures necessary to remove all the persisting absurd barriers and expand useful business cooperation with the USSR.

Sharing this view, (T. Uchansu), general secretary of Turkey's Foreign Trade Association, indicated that while the Western partners are striving to harm Turkey's interests by all means, the USSR -- and this is shown by the experience of cooperation over the last few years -- builds its relations on an honest basis and observes the principles of reciprocity.

NURIYEV, ITALIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL OFFICIAL MEET

PM311424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received O. Prandini, president of the Italian National League of Cooperatives, 26 October.

Certain questions of cooperation in sectors of the agro-industrial complex were discussed.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH ITALIAN HYDROCARBONS CHIEF

PM311426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Ties"]

[Text] USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev received F. Reziglio, an eminent representative of Italian business circles and president of the National Hydrocarbons Agency (ENI), 25 October.

A talk was held on questions of the development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic relations and business ties between Soviet foreign trade organizations and ENI.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION STUDIES HOUSING POLICY

PM311434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation from the Portuguese Communist Party was in the Soviet Union 18-25 October to familiarize itself with the experience of the CPSU's work in the sphere of architecture and urban construction.

The Portuguese comrades had talks at party and soviet organs and scientific institutes in Moscow, Vilnius, and Kaunas, visited areas of mass housing construction, and met with working people and recent recipients of new housing.

The delegation highly assessed the constant efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state to improve working people's housing conditions, create and develop a widespread network of social and cultural institutions, and maintain historic and architectural monuments.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES MARK ALGERIA'S NATIONAL DAY

Leadership Sends Greetings

PM021427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

To Comrade Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

To Comrade Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

On the occasion of the portentous jubilee, the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, we send cordial congratulations to the FLN party, the National People's Assembly, the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and the friendly Algerian people.

The 1 November revolution liberated Algeria from the colonial yoke and created prerequisites for building the new society based on principles of social justice in keeping with the socialist choice made by the Algerian people.

Under the leadership of the FLN party, the people of Algeria are persistently seeking to rid themselves of the burdensome legacy of colonialism and have achieved important successes in strengthening their national independence, implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations, and developing education and culture.

The Algerian revolution is an integral part of the world anti-imperialist movement. It has added vivid pages to the struggle of Arab and African peoples for freedom and independence, against the plunder of their natural resources by multinational monopolies, and against all forms of colonial domination and exploitation. Thanks to this, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has won deserved prestige in the international arena and in the Nonaligned Movement.

Free Algeria is making an importnat contribution to the struggle against the U.S. - Israeli aggression in the Near East and against the intrigues of the United States and NATO in Africa and the Mediterranean, where they are provoking and fueling tension with the aim of building up their military-political presence in the area and suppressing progressive forces.

The hegemonist policy of the most agressive imperialist circles, and primarily the United States which steer a course toward achieving military superiority, escalating the arms race, crudely interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, and encroaching upon the inalienable right of peoples to decide their destiny themselves, has resulted in a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and increased the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. In the present conditions, the unity and cohesion of all antiwar, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces and a stronger alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement are more important than ever before for thwarting these sinister plans.

Marking this glorious jubilee together with our Algerian friends, we would once again like to reaffirm the Soviet people's solidarity with the Algerian revolution and the immutability of the Soviet Union's line toward the all-around development of equitable and mutually advantageous Soviet-Algerian cooperation, the strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the FLN Party, and the traditional friendship between the Soviet and the Algerian peoples.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and the entire friendly Algerian people, new successes in strengthening the country's national independence and in your progress along the socialist path.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

Gilashvili Received by Bendjedid

LD012126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 1 Nov (TASS) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN party, met the heads of foreign delegations in Algiers to take part in Wednesday's celebrations devoted to the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian people's armed struggle against the colonizers.

During the meeting, the head of the USSR delegation, Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, conveyed a greetings message to Chadli Bendjedid from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of Algeria's national day.

Also present at the meeting was a Soviet military delegation led by Chief Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Algerian Envoy Gives Talk

LD011833 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Algerian Ambassador to USSR Abdelmajid Allahoum; ambassador begins and ends in Russian, otherwise in French with superimposed Russian translation]

[Excerpts] Comrades, dear friends! As you know, Algeria is marking the 30th anniversary of the 1 November revolution today.

Following the restoration of our political and economic sovereignty, Algeria began a lengthy struggle to build a new society, primarily relying on our own strength, but at the same time, valuing the friendly help and cooperation given to our people by the fraternal and friendly countries. A special place among these countries is occupied by the Soviet Union, with which we established all-round and intensive ties back in the harsh years of our liberation struggle.

In this respect, it is a pleasure for me to stress the coincidence of our views in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, justice, and the right of peoples to independence and freedom. We also agree on major topical problems. In this way, we are looking confidently to the future of our relations, which we would like (?to see flourishing) in a world forever rid of wars and all kinds of repression. Taking advantage of this occasion, on the even of the 67th anniversary of the Great October, I would like to send the entire Soviet people best wishes for happiness and successes.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE OFF WEST AFRICA VIEWED

LD022249 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Commentary by political observer Andrey Dolgor]

[Text] The United States has begun a naval exercise off the western coast of Africa. In the course of the exercise a missile ship, a destroyer, and an amphibious ship should visit ports of 15 coastal countries. More on this from our observer Andrey Dolgov:

The operation, code-named "West African Training Cruise", can hardly be (?observed) as merely a series of official visits of friendship usual for every naval power which now and then shows its flag in foreign waters. It looks like the United States is paving the way for a permanent naval presence in the coastal waters of West Africa. What's more it is probable that the plans of the American military affect these coastal countries themselves and are aimed at setting up strongholds on their territories, similar, say, to the bases the United States is using in Kenya or Somalia.

Such assertions on our part might look pretty groundless if they were based only on the mere fact of the cruise by three American warships. Yet the cruise in question is not as harmless as that. The U.S. naval exercise near the shores of West Africa involve participation of a battalion of engineers in the building of military facilities on the coast. A company of Marines and a unit of helicopters are also taking part in the exercise. It is probable that its participants should practice landing operations in the conditions of West Africa. It is well known that for the conditions of East Africa similar (?feats) were practised during the "Bright Star" maneuvers when Marine units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force landed on the territory of Somalia.

Of course, the scale of the military maneuvers off West Africa shouldn't be exaggerated. On the other hand, however, it would be unwise to underestimate the larger strategic and political implications of the trial of strength Washington is staging along the entire coast of West Africa.

PRAVDA CITES LIBYAN MESSAGE ON CHAD TALKS

PM021657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Wrecking the Talks"]

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Nov -- All the Libyan elements supporting the Transitional Government of National Unity have been withdrawn from the cities of Faya-Largeau and Fada in the north of Chad within the framework of an agreement signed earlier with France, Libya's JANA news agency has reported.

The text of a telegram sent by the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to the acting general secretary of the OAU has also been disseminated here. The message emphasizes that the responsibility for wrecking the talks on national reconciliation in Chad, which were being held in the Congo capital, lies wholly with the present Ndjamena regime. Just as in Addis Ababa, where the conference on Chad was planned under OAU auspices, all the efforts in Brazzaville to find ways to a peaceful solution of the Chad problem have come up against the obstructionist stand of the Habre regime, the document emphasizes.

MOSCOW CITES RADIO HALGAN ON FIGHTING IN SOMALIA

EA021919 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The Somali regime has imposed a state of emergency on Hargeisa. The report released by Radio Halgan said fighting has been going on in the area between opposition and government forces for several days. The forces of the regime led by Muhammad Siad Barre have suffered great setbacks. Somali opposition forces are fighting to direct and set Somalia on the true path of neutrality based on total nonalignment, put a stop to the country's collaboration with the United States, and eradicate maladministration and lawlessness.

AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CONGO

GF041415 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries has departed for the People's Republic of Congo. Telman Orudzhev, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee member, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and Azerbaijan SSR fruit and vegetable industry minister, heads the delegation.

The members of the Soviet delegation will participate in the Soviet days in the Congo, which will be dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The residents of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, the second largest city in the Congo, will use Azerbaijan as a model to learn of the Soviet homeland achievements during past years.

SEMINOV COMMENTS ON SOVIET AID TO AFRICA

AB040842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Seminov, has stressed his country's commitment to assist liberation movements in Africa, financially and materially. At a news conference in Accra, he said 67 years after its advent, the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the destiny of mankind has not grown weak. It has rather led to the freedom of many nations in Africa. Mr Seminov said the revolution has created a new way of life based on all that is honest and progressive. The Soviet people, according to him, cherish the radiant future of mankind. They believe in the creation of conditions conducive to free and fruitful labor of all nations. Referring to the arms race, Mr Seminov said the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on all nations to join in efforts to ensure world peace.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV MEETS WITH CASTRO IN HAVANA

LD022242 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 2 TASS -- First secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, has had a meeting here with Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov, who took part in the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

It was noted with profound satisfaction (?that international friendship) and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba are growing in strength and developing in the interests of both countries. Questions of further Soviet-Cuban economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

The sides noted the great significance that they attach to their participation in CMEA's activities which promote the turning of socialist economic intergration into a stable factor of consolidation of economic might of every country and the socialist community as a whole.

NICARAGUAN VOTER TURNOUT THWARTS U.S. SUBVERSION

LD042148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Nov 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] In the last few days the world has witnessed the exposure, on an unprecedented scale, of Washington's organization and pursual of the most unwholesome and criminal policy, the policy of terrorism. This includes individual terror mounted by agents of the Central Intelligence Agency against progressive political and public figures not to the liking of the United States, and state terrorism, subversion, and undeclared was against progressive regimes and legitimate governments.

Take Nicaragua, for example: A policy of state terrorism against the legitimate Sandinist government was adopted by the Reagon administration from the moment it came to power. This is convincingly shown by fresh facts connected with the drafting and publication of the so-called CIA handbook for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and assassins. The latest public statement by a representative of the U.S. Administration, Secretary of State Shultz, bears witness not only to an intention to continue and perfect this practice, but to attempt to establish some kind of right to preemptive strikes in any region of the world and for any purpose. For this it is sufficient to declare that the target of the strike is terrorist in nature and that the United States is allegedly defending its strategic interests.

These statements have provoked such a scandal in the United States itself that the White House has preferred to dissociate itself from Shultz' statement. It became quite ridiculous: Reagan's aides declared that Shultz's views were his own opinion that was not shared even by high-ranking officials of his own State Department. You see how simple it is: Citizen Shultz is for terror, but the State Department and the White House are against it. But this is of course for simpletons: What Shultz actually says, Reagan has at the back of his mind.

The scandal is spreading. The well-known American observer Joseph Kraft, in a article devoted to U.S. policy in Central America, writes: The result of mining Nicaraguan ports and the secret service's use of so-called volunteers for actions categorically banned by Congress was that the United States ended up with a black eye.

The elections in Nicaragua, which started several hours ago, are another blemish on the United States. It is now morning there. A president, a vice president, and deputies to the National Assembly are to be elected. Washington had voiced many words and written reams of material in favor of elections in that country. Ortega's government was accused of a lack of democracy, and elections were demanded as proof of its observance of human rights. However, when elections were announced, Washington fell into its own trap. Indeed, Washington does not need elections, but a pretext for armed interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. Leaders of the opposition received direct orders from Washington to boycott the elections. The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Bergold, was found to have spent more than $300,000 on bribing rightist opposition parties, yet the elections are taking place despite the boycott by reactionary groups. Moreover, 1.5 million voters, almost the entire adult population of the country, registered to participate in them. As is testified by the first reports from Nicaragua, the polling stations are full of people. Washington's subversive action has been thwarted.

Preliminary Results Reported

LD051051 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 5 TASS -- The Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua has made public the preliminary unofficial results of the voting in the first 24 constituencies of the country in the course of the general elections held on November 4. According to tentative estimates, by the number of votes cast for presidential candidates the Sandinista National Liberation Front is by far in the lead. About 63.7 per cent of electors voted for the candidate put forward by it -- the member of the National Leadership of the Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega.

ARCE DENIES NICARAGUA RECEIVING SOVIET MIGS

PM021157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exposure of Forgery"]

[Text] Managua, 30 Oct -- The Reagan administration is resorting to crude forgeries in its interventionist plans aimed at liquidating the Sandinist revolutionary process. This was stated at a meeting with foreign journalists by Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Directorate of the republic's Sandinist National Liberation Front. [FSLN] He exposed as provocative the U.S. television reports alleging that Soviet MIG aircraft are being unloaded in the Nicaraguan port of El Bluff.

We have protested to the American side, B. Arce emphasized, regarding that forgery. The protest points out that the said television programs are aimed at preparing conditions for new U.S. provocations, in particular for making strikes against Nicaraguan ports on the country's Atlantic coast. We are taking measures to expose the Americans' provocative fabrications, which we believe could lead to a military conflagration not only in Nicaragua, but throughout Central America.

B. Arce included the slander about the "illegality" of the upcoming general elections in the country -- slander which has recently been intensively spread by the White House -- among such false fabrications designed to prepare the ground for Washington to adopt a decision on direct American aggression against Nicaragua. Seeking to wreck the election process, the coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate Political Commission said that H. Bergold, U.S. ambassador in Managua, and his team are actively working among the opposition parties to have them boycott the elections.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES RALLY, CITES U.S. INVASION PLANS

LD021055 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 2 TASS -- A mass rally in support of the election programme and the candidates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front was held here Thursday. Some 300,000 residents of Managua, who gathered in one of the central squares of the city, reiterated their commitment to the ideals of the revolution, the SNLF policy of socio-economic transformations and defense of national independence from the enroachments of U.S. imperialism. Addressing the rally, Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Guiding Council of the government, who was nominated to run for president of Nicaragua at the general elections scheduled for November 4, urged the Nicaraguan people to rally their ranks in the face of the widening undeclared war of the United States.

Nicaragua is going through hard and dangerous times, Daniel Ortega said. The Reagan administration is stepping up preparations for a direct military intervention against the Republic. This is borne out, specifically, by the provocative incursion by the U.S. SR-71 spy aircraft into the Nicaraguan airspace, which crossed the territory of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It is not fortuitous that aircraft of this type, which has most sophisticated espionage equipment, was used by the United States on the eve of the planned large-scale acts of aggression, including against the peoples of the Middle East, Vietnam and Cuba. At a time when the U.S. air spy was impudently violating Nicaraguan sovereignty, its northern border regions came under aerial bombing by aircraft of CIA mercenaries, which took off from military bases in Honduras.

U.S. destroyers and frigates, the Nicaraguan leader said, keep plying off the Republic's shores. One more spy ship has recently been added to the armada which was dispatched by the Reagan administration to the waters of Central America.

President Reagan, said Daniel Ortega, has called these days a conference of the National Security Council to discuss the "Nicaraguan question". Despite the lack of pretext for an open invasion of Nicaragua, Washington plans a series of criminal attacks by Somozist cutthroats on the border settlements of Honduras and Costa Rica so as eventually to shift the blame for those crimes onto the Nicaraguan authorities. According to available information, the CIA mercenaries, who entrenched themselves in Honduran territory, are repainting their war planes in the colours of the Nicaraguan airforce on the eve of their planned bombing of settlements in the zone of Danli and San Marcos de Colon (Honduras). Similar provocations are also being prepared against Costa Rica.

Nicaragua is faced with a real threat of massive bombardment by the U.S. Air Force and direct armed intervention by U.S. troops, Daniel Ortega said. The aggressive preparations by the White House are accompanied with frenzied intrigues of the CIA and internal reaction, which are aimed at discrediting the upcoming democratic elections in Nicaragua and setting the stage for an escalation of U.S. military interference in the Republic's internal affairs, the Nicaraguan leader emphasized.

Grenada-Style Invasion Planned

LD032316 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- Correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

The United States is preparing a new military provocation in the Caribbean. This is borne out by Washington's decision to begin on November 6 manoeuvres of the U.S. Navy in that region, close to Nicaraguan coasts.

The upcoming manoeuvres are assessed by local observers as another stage in the preparations of the U.S. military for direct invasion of Nicaragua. It is symptomatic that the exercises will be staged after the pattern of those which preceded the U.S. gangster-style incursion into Grenada last year. To impart a character of "international action" to the manoeuvres, they will involve the armed forces of five Caribbean states which supported the Pentagon's Grenadian venture and which, according to the U.S. Administration's designs, are to make up the backbone of a new military-police bloc which is being cobbled together in the Caribbean.

The report about the new provocative war games in the Caribbean Sea is an extremely alarming symptom, Libby Frank, executive director of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a U.S. public organisation, told the TASS correspondent. The U.S. piratic invasion of Grenada, which was preceded by similar "joint manoeuvres", was, as is known, just a rehearsal before more large-scale aggressive actions by Washington. The Reagan administration chose Nicaragua as its next victim. The forthcoming exercises, the construction by the Pentagon of new military bases and airfields on Honduran territory, the build-up of the naval might off Nicaragua are evidence of the White House's intention to drawn in blood the Nicaraguan revolution, stressed Libby Frank.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

LD050956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of the leadership of the Colombian Communist Party, a CPSU delegation has arrived in Bogota for the 14th congress of the Colombian Communists. It is led by Kosolapov, member of the party Central Committee, editor in chief of the journal KOMMUNIST. At Bogota International Airport the delegation was met by Vieira, Colombian Communist Party Central Committee general secretary, and other party leaders.

UZBEKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM021213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent N. Gladkov: "Fulfilling the Plans; From the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tashkent -- It is 4 months since an Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held to discuss tasks of further strengthening party and state discipline and improving the selection and education of cadres. It revealed serious shortcomings in the leadership of the republic's economy, in work with cadres, and in people's education. Specific measures were outlined to improve the republican party organization's activity.

How is fulfillment of the adopted resolution proceeding? What has been done and what remains to be done? This was discussed at the latest republican Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The report was delivered by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

The struggle that is under way to eradicate negative phenomena and to normalize the situation in the republic, the speaker said, has brought about positive changes in party political work, in socioeconomic life, and in public consciousness. Now it is necessary to firmly and consistently continue work to strengthen party and state discipline and to increase cadres' responsibility.

The keynote and other speakers said that the decisions of the republican Communist Party Central Committee June Plenum are contributing to the fuller use of the established production potential, the favorable natural and climatic conditions, and abundant manpower. Enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, road machine building and the food, meat and dairy, and local industries completed the 3d quarter successfully. At the same time, there were frank words about those who are still operating in the "old style" and are failing to ensure the exploitation of existing reserves and a concrete improvement in indicators. The result has been a failure to fulfill the 9-month plan for the rate of growth of industrial production, and some ministries even produced less than in the same period last year. Plans for the sales of output taking contract pledges into account are still being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. In this connection there was sharp criticism of M. Kurbanov, minister of light industry, R. Abdullayev, minister of fruit and vegetable farming, and G. Isayev, minister of the construction materials industry. Plan adjustment has not been stopped either. Some leaders fail to find backing in the republic, so they turn to their union ministries and sometimes, unfortunately, meet with "understanding" there.

Concern was expressed at the fact that the achievements of scientific and technical progress are still being introduced too slowly, there has been no reduction in the proportion of manual labor, and labor productivity is showing a reluctance to improve. Factors here are fear of innovation and stagnant economic thinking on the part of leaders of ministries and enterprises. There is also a reluctance to learn from others or to emulate advanced experience. Much work is being done at the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine to recondition and strengthen parts. This is having a big impact. People are coming to Navoi from all over the place, but not from Uzbek enterprises, however. The republican Selkhoztekhnika, "Uzbekkhlopkomash" and "Sredazugol" associations and the Ministry of Motor Transport, Ministry of Construction, and Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work were instructed to study and use the Navoi experience at their own enterprises. But very few have embarked on this in earnest.

Some positive changes are taking place in capital construction. There are fewer nonplan projects and sites are more orderly. Commissioning of fixed capital increased by 6 percent compared with the same period last year. Nonetheless, the 9-month plan for assimilation of capital investments and construction and installation work was not fulfilled.

Talking about the reasons for the failures, speakers pointed to the inadequate demands made on construction workers by party organs. Here is a typical example. In its discussion of the report by the "Tashpromstroy" Trust Party Committee, the republican Communist Party Central Committee revealed serious mistakes in the unit's activity. Two months have passed, yet neither the obkom nor Tashken Gorkom has provided a principled assessment of the facts that were revealed. It is this kind of lenient attitude which gives rise to irresponsibility and has an adverse effect on the work.

Much attention was paid to questions of further developing the agro-industrial complex. It was noted that the new method of payment for raw cotton in accordance with quality and fiber content has somewhat improved cotton growers' and ginners' indicators. But the harvesting rate is not what you would call satisfactory. The cotton harvest campaign, speakers said, is a stern test for party committees and everything must be done to ensure that all the cotton is harvested and 1,800 metric tons of fiber are obtained. This must be regarded as one of the republican party organization's most important tasks. Many oblasts are failing to fulfill plans for the production of meat and milk and have not yet completed their deliveries of grain, vegetables and fruit to the state. Speakers said that it is necessary to keep a strict account of irrigated land, to analyze the crop distribution, and to achieve a high per-hectare yield.

There was also talk of the need to improve all economic work. Some leaders have still not learned how to take care of the people's money and manage affairs economically and thriftily.

Speakers acknowledged that there are still many unresolved questions in the national economy. It is necessary, therefore, to steadily increase the responsibility of every working person, to effect an all-around improvement in the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and to increase monitoring and verification of execution. The process of the improvement of the sociopsychological climate must unfailingly be reinforced by party organizations' vigorous political education work. We must not drag our feet, let alone hope that time will, as they say, heal all wounds. It needs a sober, critical eye and a resolute struggle against all negative phenomena. There was mention in this connection of the role of newspapers and journals, television and radio, and the republic's Writers Union and other creative unions.

The republic is waging a determined struggle against fraudulent accounting, window dressing, speculation, squandering of funds, theft, and abuse of official positions. A much more exacting approach has been adopted toward cadres. In a comparatively short period of time a large number of party obkom secretaries, including first secretaries, gorkom and raykom secretaries, oblispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairman, and leaders of ministries and departments have been released. A number of compromised workers have been removed from the central committee and have lost their deputyships. Criminal action has been taken against people guilty of embezzlement, waste, or abuses. But instances of such violations are recurring, albeit less often. Only recently, M. Nazarova, deputy chairman of the Pakhtachiyskiy Rayispolkom Planning Commission, was found guilty of taking bribes. Some of the party committees which tended to be indulgent in cases where leaders had behaved unscrupulously are still in no hurry to take strict action against them.

The following examples were cited. When discussing previous decisions, some primary party organizations have failed to name the specific shortcomings existing in a particular collective and have not properly ascertained their causes. There have been cases where, as in the past, leaders have been penalized without any discussion in primary party organizations.

Reports and elections are now taking place in primary party organizations.

The plenum participants said that this important political campaign must be used to establish once and for all a spirit of high demands and practical criticism and self-criticism. Strict monitoring is needed to ensure that all the critical observations and suggestions made by Communists at meetings are implemented. Party committees are called upon to resolutely reorganize their activity, constantly improve their work style and methods and concentrate on imparting new impetus to the positive changes and strengthening people's faith in the triumph of justice. And this faith must be maintained, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, constantly and systematically and not just in a general way, with solemn assurances, but by specific deeds.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that all Communists and working people in Uzbekistan will spare no effort to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and achieve substantial successes in economic and cultural building.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM

LD022309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which took place in Kiev today, discussed problems of party organization in the republic resulting from the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. A report was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participants in the plenum focused attention on the most topical tasks of the implementation of the wide-scale Long-Term Land Reclamation Program drawn up by the party. It was noted that much work lies ahead to implement the construction of new land improvement systems. In this connection special emphasis was laid on the significance of the construction of the major Danube-Dnepr water management complex. The plenum considered and approved proposals on the Land Reclamation Program and on improving the efficiency of utilization of improved land in the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan, and in the long term up to the year 2000.

SHEVARDNADZE GIVES REPORT AT GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

LD031326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which took place in Tbilisi today, determined a comprehensive program for the development of land improvement, the all-around increase in efficiency of irrigated and drained land use, and the obtaining of stable and guaranteed harvests. Its participants discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the speech by Comrade Chernenko. The report by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches noted that farming on improved land in the republic has become a mighty branch of the national economy, which plays an increasingly important role in the implementation of plans for social and economic development.

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan took place today with a similar agenda.

ROMANOV ATTENDS MOTOR VEHICLE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD022323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A solemn session devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet motor vehicle construction took place today in Moscow, at the Central State Concert Hall. In the presidium were Comrade Romanov, member of the CSPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of several ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations of the capital, builders of automative equipment, scientists, and front-rankers of socialist competition.

PRAVDA REPORT ON DOLGIKH'S SPEECH IN TYNDA

PM311108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For the Sake of the Great Goal"]

[Excerpts] Tynda (Amur Oblast), 27 Oct -- An important stage in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad has been completed: Its entire 3,102-km length has been opened to train traffic. This labor victory, which crowns 10 years of selfless work by the thousands-strong collective of all all-union shock Komsomol construction project, has been won a year ahead of schedule. This is the fulfillment of lofty socialist pledges.

The city of Tynda, the railroad's capital, was festively decorated. A meeting was held in the railroad station square today to celebrate the opening of the entire length of the Baykal-Amur Railroad to train traffic ahead of schedule.

The following took their places on the stand: V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR Ministers N.S. Konarev and I.D. Sosnov; A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom; S.S. Avramenko, first secretary of the Amur CPSU Obkom; A.M. Volyakov, first secretary of the Buryat CPSU Obkom; V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk CPSU Obkom; M.I. Matafonov, first secretary of the Chita CPSU Obkom; Yu.N. Prokopyev, first secretary of the Yakutsk CPSU Obkom; and V.A. Demchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

V.I. Dolgikh, who was warmly greeted by the assembled gathering, addressed the meeting. A gigantic construction project was started 10 years ago, he said, which has been rightly described as the construction project of the century; and this is no exaggeration. In terms of the scope of construction work, the human and material resoures employed, and the complexity of the technical problems of construction, the Baykal-Amur Railroad is a unique project without counterparts in world practice. And now an unforgettable day has arrived: The railroad's entire length is open to operational train traffic.

This is a major event for the entire country and a joyful one for every Soviet person, but for you, the direct participants in the construction work, who have invested your labor and part of your life in it, it is also a happy moment such as does not fall to the lot of everyone. Years will pass, generations will succeed one another, the kray will be transformed beyond recognition and will prosper, but the railroad will remain forever and people will always remember with gratitude those who were the trailblazers here, those who laid this foundation for the further development of the Siberian and Far Eastern Regions.

Greatly appreciating this labor accomplishment, the party ntral Committee has addressed a greetings message to all participants in the construction and utilization of the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

V.I. Dolgikh read out the text of the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message, which was greeted by prolonged applause. The CPSU Central Committee's greetings message, the speaker said, provides additional vivid proof of the vast attention given by our party, the Central Committee Politburo, and K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the thousands-strong collective of its builders.

It is with great satisfaction that I fulfill Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and convey to you, and through you, to all participants in this great construction project, his warmest congratulations and best wishes. Konstantin Ustinovich is well aware -- not at second hand but from personal experience -- of the complexity and harshness of local conditions and he highly values the heroism and selflessness of the builders of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. He asked me to express to you heartfelt gratitude for your valiant labor, for your worthy continuation of the remarkable traditions of the Soviet working class!

The construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad is truly a labor feat which will constitute a glorious page in our country's history. Conquering the wilderness of the Tayga, rivers, and forests with enormous enthusiasm and persistence, the construction workers laid the new steel highway to the riches of this kray, the path to the development of its production forces, the path to its prosperity. They had to shift hundreds of millions of cubic meters of soil, construct complex tunnels, build thousands of bridges, and erect cities and settlements in uninhabited places.

The inauguration of operational traffic along the Baykal-Amur Railroad is the outcome of intensive and heroic labor by many thousands of people united by the party's will for the sake of the lofty goal. It is the result of much work by the party organizations in the vast region through which the railroad runs. It is a tangible confirmation of Soviet society's mighty strength and of the vast scientific and technical potential, thanks to which our country can today resolve the most complex national economic tasks.

Hundreds of worker collectives, strong not only in their powerful equipment and advanced technology but also in their morale, civic responsibility, discipline, and cohesion, took shape during the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Today's celebration would have been impossible had it not been for the innovative quest and the patriotic initiatives whose unprecedented scope is a distinguishing feature of the railroad's builders. This has been highly appreciated by the party and the state. Ten of the best collectives have been awarded Orders of the Soviet Union.

While building the railroad, the people grew and matured. Today the entire country knows the names of Aleksandr Bondar and Ivan Varshavskiy, whose teams achieved record productivity in laying the railroad. It was they, crowning the many years of labor by thousands of people, who laid the "golden" link to complete the Baykal-Amur Railroad. The motherland has made a high assessment of the famous team leaders' services -- today they, together with other comrades who particularly distinguished themselves in the railroad's construction, have been presented with the Order of Lenin and the gold stars of Heroes of Socialist Labor.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad was truly a nationwide cause, V.I. Dolgikh stressed. The collectives of many of the country's enterprises and organizations fulfilled with honor orders for the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

Invaluable assistance was given to the construction project by scientists, metallurgists, machine builders, power industry workers, and airmen. The glorious victory by the builders of the Baykal-Amur Railroad was largely conditioned and inspired by international labor brotherhood. The steel line stretching from Ust-Kut to Komsomolsk-na-Amure united forever the labor and feelings of representatives of 70 nationalities who worked shoulder to shoulder. Forty organizations from union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts in the country ardently supported the party's appeal and sponsored the construction of railroad stations along the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad was a wonderful school for the communist education and civic and labor development of our young people. We all recall the day when the first Komsomol detachment, headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Viktor Lakomov, made its way here straight from the hall where the 17th Komsomol Congress was sitting. Since that time the Komsomol has sent to its main shock construction project more than 45,000 volunteers, who honorably continued the glorious traditions of the older generations.

V.I. Dolgikh noted the work done by the military railroad workers. The Baykal-Amur Railroad is a shining page in their history, the labor testing ground where soldiers and officers undergo trials of courage and endurance, improve their specialized training, and are molded politically and morally.

Today's significant event on the Baykal-Amur Railroad is being celebrated in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm in the country, the speaker said. Preparations are in progress for the next, 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are striving to welcome it with new accomplishments. The opening of the entire length of the railroad to operational train traffic is your remarkable labor gift to the forthcoming party congress.

The party has set the task of not resting on our laurels, but persistently consolidating the positive trends in economic development, accelerating the pace of our onward advance, boosting production efficiency, and thereby ensuring further growth of the people's prosperity. The CPSU Central Committee plenum that has just taken place and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech are of the greatest significance in this multifaceted work.

The accelerated development of the production forces of Siberia and the Far East is an integral component of the economic policy of the party and the state. The railroad you have built is an artery of economic and social life. In the long term it is envisioned as a communications network linking ore deposits, industrial enterprises, cities, and settlements. An area of 1.5 million square kilometers adjoins the Baykal-Amur Railroad. The industrial opening up of this territory is a task for today.

The railroad's terminals at the ports of Vanino and Sovetskaya Gavan will greatly improve the conditions for developing the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties with Pacific countries.

The problems of utilizing the natural assets of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone must be resolved comprehensively and systematically, with the long-term future in mind. This region's mineral raw materials and other resources are assets of the whole people, and they must be treated, as the party demands, thriftily and economically.

The Baykal-Amur Railroad has started operation, but the construction work continues. The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are outlining a wide range of measures to complete the railroad's construction and bring it into constant operation over the next few years. It is necessary to create the proper conditions for the railroad's reliable operation.

It is necessary to electrify certain sections of it, build stations and locomotive and car depots, and organize ancillary facilities. Special attention must be given to speeding up the construction of the Severo-Muyskiy Tunnel.

Great tasks are now facing the new railroad's staff. They have already transported about 50 million metric tons of national economic frieght and carried over 5 million passengers. The assimilation of commissioned capacities must be speeded up and freight carrying operations must be expanded.

The speaker went on to dwell on the problems of retaining worker and specialist cadres and establishing stable labor collectives. He emphasized that it is primarily necessary to show concern for providing well-appointed housing for workers on the Baykal-Amur Railroad and to construct social and consumer services projects more vigorously. During the 12th 5-Year Plan we have to almost double the volume of housing and civic construction and commission a total area of some 650,000 square meters of housing, as well as schools and children's preschool establishments. We must develop the local production of industrial consumer goods and agricultural output and improve trade and consumer services.

The party Central Committee recently approved initiatives by labor collectives from Moscow, Leningrad, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia, which have adopted additional pledges regarding the construction of housing and of social, consumer service, and cultural projects in cities and settlements on the Baykal-Amur Railroad. The successful solution of social tasks here will provide additional opportunities for the economic opening up of the largest kray in the country's east.

Loyal to Leninist traditions, the Communist Party pursues and will continue to pursue consistently the line of further strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and steadily enhancing the people's prosperity, to wage a persistent struggle to prevent a thermonuclear war, to safeguard and strengthen peace, and to ease international tension. All this inspires optimism among Soviet people and inspires them to shock labor. and the memorable event we are celebrating today is a vivid manifestation of this.

In conclusion, V.I. Dolgikh again congratulated all participants in the construction work on the major labor victory and expressed confidence that the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the labor collectives will apply all their energy to the successful completion of the railroad's construction and to the development of the Baykal-Amur Railraod zone, and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements.

The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded to a large group of participants in the construction work in recognition of outstanding production successes scored during the building of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, for ensuring that the full length of the main track of the railroad was laid ahead of schedule, and for their labor heroism.

In Tynda, on 27 October V.I. Dolgikh presented the Order of Lenin and Serp i Molot Gold Medals to the comrades who have been decorated. He cordially congratualted the renowed participants in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and wished them new labor accomplishments for the sake of the motherland's prosperity.

The recipients expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko for the assessment of their labor and assured them that they will devote all their energy, knowledge, and experience to the cause of fulfilling the tasks that the Communist Party has set the Soviet people.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS VICE CHAIRMAN PROMOTED

LD031235 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Mikhail Sergeychik chirman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Mikhail Sergeychik was born in 1909. Since 1939 M. Sergeychik has worked in the field of foreign trade and foreign economic relations. Since 1979 he held the post of vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

USSR TO ASK REMOVAL OF 1988 OLYMPICS FROM SEOUL

LD011917 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, Nov 1 (TANJUG) -- At the forthcoming meeting of the International Olympic Committee this November, the Soviet press writes, the USSR will request that a previous decision be withdrawn about the 1988 Summer Olympics to be held in Seoul. The paper SOVETSKIY SPORT mentions Belgrade as the possible venue for the 1988 Olympics.

Under the headline "Not Too Late for Corrections" the paper reviews world reactions as to the decision to hold the 1988 games in Seoul. The tone of the article suggests that in case South Korea should remain the host of the games, the USSR might decide not to take part in the Seoul Olympics. Further on, the paper mentions a statement by Caslav Veljic, president of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, in which readiness is voiced to answer favourably a possible request by the International Olympic Committee for the games to be held in Yugoslavia.

'MISLED' SOVIET YOUTH ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME

LD021303 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet youth newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reported on 2 November that the Soviet authorities allowed Georgiy (?Dedebulidze), the native of the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia to return home. While on a tourist trip in Italy, the young man, misled by propaganda broadcasts of the Liberty and Voice of America radio stations, decided to remain in the West. He moved to the United States but his hopes for living a luxurious life there failed to justify. As it turned out, he could make his living only by preparing slanderous material about his home country on the instruction of Western special services. When Georgiy refused to do that he was left without any means of existence. While in Washington he had to spend nights at a flop house or on a park bench. He then asked permission to return home. Guided by humanitarian considerations, the Soviet Government granted that permission to the young man who decided to correct his errors.

ACTION WEEK OF DISARMAMENT ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD012143 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- The striving to place an insurmountable barrier in the way of the militaristic designs of the United States and NATO has been shown by the USSR public during an action week for disarmament that ended here.

More than 50 million people of the USSR took part in meetings and manifestations, Yevgeniy Oskolskiy, secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee, told newsmen. He noted that the week of action in the USSR was held in a framework of the international anti-war campaign proclaimed by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly for disarmament and the World Peace Council.

The highlight of the week was the meeting in the Moscow Palace of Sports attended by 12 thousand peace champions. They adopted a resolution condemning the build-up of the United States military presence. Particularly nuclear presence, in various regions of the world. 300,000 Leningraders carried posters and streamers through the streets of their city demanding that an end be put to the nuclear missile arms race, that the militarisation of space be banned.

Mass anti-war actions were held in the capitals of union republics, in large industrial centres of the country.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS BOOK ON RELIGION

PM011520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Captain 2d Class V. Kuzar under the "New Books" rubric: "Who Is Sowing Enmity and Distrust"]

[Test] The "Arguments" collection, which is annually published by the Political Literature Publishing House, has been greatly appreciated by Soviet readers. (Footnote) (Arguments [Argumenty] Collectively authored: Political Literature Publishing House. 1984. 160 pages, price 35 kopeks) It is always possible to find an answer in it to the most urgent questions of the day, it helps people to extend their overview of international problems, and it arms workers on the ideological front with irrefutable facts for counterpropaganda speeches. The latest edition of the yearbook was published recently.

This time the collection's compilers selected for its contents the exposure of the subversive activity of the West's religious propaganda centers, which was no accident. Having declared a "crusade" against socialism, the modern crusaders use religion as one of the tools of ideological sabotage. Using accessible language and specific documents and figures, the yearbook's authors expose the hostile acts of the bourgeois propagandists who, speculating on people's religious sentiments, strive to mold in them a negative attitude to socialism, to sow enmity among the peoples, and to split the working masses in order to weaken the united front of struggle for social progress and against oppression and exploitation.

Considerable space in the collection is devoted to Islam and its role in the ideological and political struggle in the international arena. That too is no accident. The "Islamic world" today embraces the diverse political, social, and cultural structures of the countries where Muslims live. There are states with absolute and constitutional monarchies, republics -- bourgeois and "Islamic" -- and those countries which have chosen a socialist orientation. Between 600 and 800 million people, which amounts to approximately one-fourth of the world's entire population, live in them and two-thirds of the capitalist world's oil reserves are concentrated in them.

The authors use concrete examples to show how imperialism strives to use the banner of Islam for anticommunist and anti-Soviet purposes in the struggle against progressive changes. The bandit raids of the mujahidin in Afghanistan, the reactionary actions of the separatists in Ethiopia, the bloody terror of the military dictatorship in Pakistan -- the policy of the reactionary forces acting in the guise of defenders of Islam is specifically seen in these and other antipeople actions.

Readers will find a great deal of factual material in the collection, which attests to the unending slander campaign against the peoples of the Soviet East, under way in the West for more than 6 decades now. Even today the preachers of Islamic reaction display the utmost zeal in trying to hush up, distort, and cast aspersions on the achievements of the working people of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, to evoke hatred for the Soviet republics in the peoples of Muslim countries, and to present the present-day position of Muslims in our country in a distorted light. The attempts of the slanderers and falsifiers are in vain, however. These October days Soviet people are celebrating in a single family the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Central Asian union republics. Their prosperity is the best proof of the equality and friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

In the chapter "Sowing Enmity and Distrust" the authors of the collection convincingly expose the subversive activity of reactionary emigres from the Baltic republics. Hiding behind religious ideas, the bourgeois nationalists refuse to relinquish their crazed intention of restoring capitalism in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. With the help of various "radio voices" and clerical literature, which they try to bring into the USSR illegally, they strive to sow among these republics' citizens enmity toward and distrust of the other peoples of our country and to "stir up" nationalist sentiments, if only among part of the population of the Soviet Baltic republics.

The Ukrainian nationalists, who refuse to relinquish their insant plans to tear the Ukraine away from the Soviet Union, operate using the same methods. The collection shows how the cassocked betrayers of the Ukrainian people -- Mstislav-Skrypnik, Dublyanskiy, and other renegades -- spread slander about Soviet reality and call on their bourgeois nationalist flock to combat communism. It is hardly surprising that their hostile activeness has been approved by the ideologists of the present-day "crusade" -- Reagan and his immediate entourage.

The criminal activity of the small but extremely reactionary grouping of reform adventists is also properly assessed in the yearbook. Having set itself against the socialist system -- its members often being criminals on the run from the law -- this grouping engages in the fabrication of slanderous fictions about our country and the position of religion and the church in the USSR. The collection's authors prove with convincing facts that the reform adventists are led by transatlantic centers which have close ties with the CIA.

The current issue of "Arguments" also includes a new rubric under which replies to readers' questions on various problems of international life linked with religion are published.

There is no doubt that the"Arguments" collection will be greeted with great interest by broad masses of readers, including Army and Navy propagandists conducting atheist work.

ZIONIST-NAZI COMPLICITY IN HOLOCAUST ASSERTED

PM021028 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 31 October carries, as part of the "Dialogue" feature to which it devotes all of page 2, a 1,500-word article by A. Aleksandrov entitled "Alliance of Evil" and written in response to the following letter from "War Veteran" G. Ropshteyn from Leningrad:

"Bourgeois propaganda is attempting to discredit the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Zionists have also joined in, declaring that the Soviet Union virtually helped the Hilterites exterminate the Jews. What facts can be cited to expose this disgusting lie?"

Aleksandrov begins by claiming that "facts expose the criminal conspiracy between the Zionists and Nazis, a conspiracy which condemned 6 million Jews to death and destruction." He goes on to quote Professor G.L. Bondarevskiy, doctor of historical sciences and member of the Soviet Public Anti-Zionist Committee Presidium, on "cooperation" between the World Zionist Organizatin's leadership and the Nazi regime, and candidate of historical sciences Yu.A. Shulmeyster, member of the Soviet Public Anti-Zionist Committee and senior lecturer at Ivov State University, on the killing of Jews in Ivov and the "Zionist complicity and direct participation" in it.

The author asserts that: "The Zionists today still cooperate with the darkest forces in the world and attempt to sow poisoned seeds in our country. But their attempts are doomed. All Soviet people, regardless of their nationality, have a single motherland -- the USSR." He cites examples of Soviet Jews' defense of the USSR in World War II, and concludes: "For them, as for all Soviet people of different generations, the most precious thing is the Leninist friendship of peoples."

KAZAKH COMMISSION ON RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE EDUCATION

LD021102 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0005 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] At a session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet permanent commission for education, science, and culture, held on 29 October, a report was heard by Kazakh Minister of Education Balakhmetov on measures implemented to improve the teaching of Russian in general educational schools in light of the main directions of the reform of general and professional vocational education.

It was noted that the ministry and education departments of local exeuctive committees have worked out measures to raise the standard of teaching the Russian language. The teaching program and instruction aids are being improved; in many schools, laboratories equipped with lingual apparatuses have been opened, radio and television programs are being transmitted to assist teachers and pupils; republican and zonal conferences and seminars of Russian language teachers working with students and pupils from national groups are being convened.

At the same time, it was noted at the session that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the quality of teaching Russian. Thus -- not in all schools, especially in the countryside -- conditions have been created for its profound teaching and learning. In the Aktybuinsk, Alma-Ata, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts, there is an acute shortage of Russian-language teachers in primary grades and in preschool establishments. Insufficient work has been undertaken to develop the material-technical base of schools. Numerous Russian language laboratories are poorly equipped with technical and visual aids. Local soviets and their organs do not do enough as yet to enlist teaching cadres into general educational schools and raise the standard of the whole teaching process.

The commission has worked out recommendations with the view of improving this work.

IZVESTIYA WARNS OF ECOLOGICAL DAMAGE FROM DAMS

PM021050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Sergey Zalygin article under the rubric "Reflections": "Flowing Water, Static Water"]

[Text] The scientific and technical revolution is called "scientific" because it must foresee all the consequences of technological innovations, without exception, and harmonize them with nature. But if innovations conflict with the laws of nature or even flout them, that is clearly a case of technology for its own sake. It is not simple to create this harmony.

Take hydraulic engineering complexes, for example. Here we have a river, and man-made structures on it, primarily a dam which transforms the river into a water reservoir by blocking its natural flow, two components of a mechanism, of machinery which we create for the sake of obtaining cheap electricity, and primarily because other sectors of the economy -- water supply, transporation, the fish industry, and agriculture -- very often not only do not gain but actually lose out as a result of a hydraulic engineering complex being constructed. In any case, these other sectors of the economy do not require the construction of such powerful complexes, high pressure dams, and the corresponding water reservoirs. It is only the power industry that needs them.

The two components may appear equivalent, but in their economic essence they are actually opposites. The hydraulic engineering complex embodies the gains which we desire (in this case, once again, kilowatt-hours of electricity above all), while the water reservoir is a complex not only of gains but also of disadvantages -- losses of arable land and forests, the expenses of reequipping the river fleet and keeping it at a standstill in stormy weather, losses in fish catches, losses arising from changes in the water table, and many others which become apparent in the long run.

It is simpler, and at first glance much more essential, to plan for gains rather than for losses and disadvantages, especially those whose effect will be felt in 10-20 or even in 50-100 years. But years pass and the disadvantages become apparent. Furthermore, they increase proportionately to, so to speak, an extent to which they were not envisaged. More often than not they result from the fact that the priority in GES planning is: all the attention is given to the hydraulic engineering complex and almost none to the water reservoir.

No one will build a dam even 50 cm higher or lower than planned, but if the water reservoir area exceeds the plan by tens or hundreds (and even thousands) of square kilometers -- what institute or planner is embarrassed by this, who takes it accurately into account?

Of course, each project must have its own planning norms and norms for permissible tolerances, but the point is that while they are inviolable for hydraulic engineering installations, they essentially do not exist for water reservoirs. If there are not norms such as the author's supervision, such as the inspection and acceptance of the project, what can be the construction workers' responsibility for the quality of their work? It is difficult to name any water reservoir where all the specifications correspond with the plan and where all the consequences of its construction have been foreseen. Did anyone foresee the real situation that has developed at the Kakhovskaya GES water reservoir -- the overgrowth, the efflorenscence, and all the undesirable conditions that developed there? Had all this been foreseen, it is quite possible that the Kakhovskaya GES would not have been built.

Did anyone foresee the rapid decline in the planned output of the Novosibirsk GES on the Ob or the losses suffered by agriculture on the Don and the fish industry on the Volga?

There is a tiny water reservoir in the center of Voronezh, but even that annoys the population by the fact that it provides a breeding ground for more insects that can be exterminated, and these make people's lives a misery. How many everyday misfortunes the reservoir has brought for the city's inhabitants in general!

You might not think we are taking very great liberties: The river was flowing, and we have not even stopped it but only checked its flow -- yet this is enough to turn a whole range of natural processes against us.

It is strange to suppose that the following logical conjecture, did not once cross the minds of the planners: The shorelines of natural water reservoirs -- lakes and seas -- took millenia to take shape. It would seem perfectly obvious that the shoreline of an artificial sea would also require an indefinitely long time to take shape. But no, the planners decided that the borders of the "manmade sea" would be exactly as planned.

Nothing of the kind -- the natural process of formation is the same, if only because the height of waves on, for example, the Kuybyshev water reservoir is only slightly lower than on the Black Sea. Many scientists are now claiming that the shoreline formation process here will be essentially eternal.

Water reservoirs have an especially large effect on the environment in the northern zone of excessive moisture. There nature has established only a precarious balance between the volume of precipitation and the area of water reservoirs, on the one hand, and the soil formation process and the flora, on the other. Man has adapted himself to this balance for thousands of years and has adapted his economic activity to it, his way of life, and, for that matter, his mentality, but now new water reservoirs are being constructed, which means that a new balance must develop there -- but when will it do so? And what will it be like?

Under the conditions of this precarious balance we probably ought to approach with extreme caution not only the construction of new water reservoirs but even the draining of land: We will drain some land, but we will thus speed up runoffs into rivers in these sectors, which will lead to floods and the submersion of swampland whose value may frequently be higher than that of the drained land. An example of this is Belorussia's Pripyat River; a large area was drained there and many millions of rubles were invested in drainage work, but now many millions are needed to control the Pripyat's course.

In the south the problem of redistributing river flows and therefore of building water reservoirs is reversed: There is a water shortage there. But the redistribution of water never occurs without losses, without the shortage being aggravated in the basin as a whole.

Natural resources are not coins which can all be put in one pocket or distributed among 5 or 10 pockets and purses without changing their total sum. Any redistribution of these resources is accompanied by losses. Under these conditions it is all the more necessary to think about a solicitous attitude toward resources, including natural resources, and their thrifty consumption. This must be regarded as the basis of the common struggle for economy which is now in progress throughout the country.

An artificial water reservoir or canal in a zone with insufficient moisture almost always means additional losses through evaporation and seepage, to say nothing of the colossal losses of water in the irrigation process -- the main item of expenditure in a zone's water resource balance and the purpose for which the redistribution is actually carried out.

We are told that the efficiency of irrigation systems in our country is now supposedly 0.75-0.80, but it is the operational service of each individual irrigation system that calculates its own efficiency. There are few people eager to calculate the total losses of water.

Yet these certainly can be calculated, as follows: Take the total volume of water drawn from the river for irrigation purposes along its entire length, and then divide it by the irrigated area in hectares. This is the "gross" norm. Then it will transpire that the expenditure per hectare is not 4,000-5,000 cubic meters of water, as the reports claim, but more like 10,000-12,000, and the efficiency will look completely different. In order to determine correctly the economic effect of irrigation it is obviously necessary to compute the water losses in the basin as a whole.

The great Russian scientist A.I. Voyeykov claimed that the Aral Sea would never perish or dry out since it is part of an overall cycle: The moisture evaporating from its surface hits the snow-covered peaks of the Hindu Kush (the "condenser"), which feed the rivers flowing into the Aral Sea. But he did not envisage interference of an intensity capable of disrupting this system within a short time, which is what has happened.

Losses of irrigation water are significant not only per se. The moisture which is not utilized by the irrigated crop goes mainly to augment the groundwater and is thus removed from circulation. The higher groundwater level, in its turn, leads to swamp formation and salination of irrigated lands, reduces their fertility, and often renders them useless. The reclamation of salinated lands is expensive, and people often simply refuse to undertake it.

So the paradox that sometimes emerges is this: The more water we take from the source, the more water we waste and the less efficiently and thriftily we use it. If the volume of water intake doubles, losses at least treble. So it is necessary to seek unutilized resources above all where the water is actually used; in other words at the irrigation stage. Of course, we must learn to design not only hydraulic engineering installations -- our hydraulic engineers have been able to do this for a long time and to the highest of standards -- but also water reservoirs.

Not only do they not always foresee the possible disadvantages and negative consequences at the planning stage, but they do not fully determine these losses even when they have already occurred and become realities (but we do calculate, and even in a biased way, the advantages -- the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity produced).

It cannot be said that it is still unknown how water reservoirs behave or what consequences arise as a result of their construction; no, the situation is quite different. Special observations have been conducted in our country -- and for a long time -- and the period over which they have been made is in many cases not short; conclusions can now be drawn from these observations, but this is not being done. Neither sectorial nor academic institutes have attempted to determine the actual full value of the losses or to compare the plan indicators and parameters with the parameters that have been produced in reality. Maybe these remain unknown not only to me (none of my attempts to discover these figures has been crowned with success) but also to those whose life and labor is, in one way or another, linked with water reservoirs and even to specialists engaged in designing new projects.

This is fraught with the inevitable repetition of errors and their persistent recurrence in designs each time we plan to halt the natural flow of a river with a damming installation. Today, deep inside the design offices, plans are already being drawn up for vast hydraulic engineering complexes on the northern plains rivers, which means that even larger water reservoirs will appear; it is intended to control the Yenisey River right up to its mouth, which means that the total flooded or submerged area (again, very roughly) will no longer run into thousands but into hundreds of thousands of square kilometers. The point is that, as far as the hydraulic engineers and power engineers are concerned, these hectares and square kilometers cost nothing in monetary terms and are therefore not included in the calculation of losses.

Of course, I am not opposed to land reclamation and the solution of other water resources problems, but I do advocate closer interaction between nature and technology, more accurate and comprehensive calculation of all the consequences of the implementation of plans that have been adopted, and real and comprehensive responsibility on the part of design organizations and construction workers for the end results. It is necessary to bear in mind that, as the years go by, the importance of each kilowatt-hour in the overall energy balance diminishes while the significance of each hectare of land increases sharply. After all, not nearly all energy sources have been discovered yet and fundamentally new energy systems and even new types of energy are theoretically perfectly possible, but we will not be able to create a single hectare of "new" land.

SHORTCOMINGS IN PRODUCT DELIVERIES NOTED

LD021447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The central statistical directorates of union republics report:

The industry of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia, and Estonia, fulfilled the 9-month plan for the marketing of output and growth in labor productivity. Targets for the output of many most important types of article were exceeded. Increased labor productivity accounted for 95 percent of the growth in industrial production in the Ukraine, for example. However, a significant number of associations and enterprises failed to meet pledges for the delivery of products to customers in accordance with the range covered by contracts and warrants. They turned out products for which there is no demand from the population.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

PM021353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "On the Last Hectares"]

[Excerpts] The past week, the final week of October, was marked by especially intensive work on sugar beet and cotton plantations. Sugar beet growers are about to complete the harvest, roots remain to be lifted on 116,000 hectares.

Even now, words of praise can be addressed to farmers in Belgorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, Ulyanovsk, Orel, Ryazan, and Saratov Oblasts, and the Tatar and Mordovian ASSR's. They have fulfilled the plan for sugar beet deliveries to the state and continue to deliver raw material to the sugar refineries. Last week a joyful event took place in Altay Kray. Local farms dispatched their third million metric tons of grain to state granaries. The procurement plan for strong wheat varieties has been exceeded by almost 100 percent.

The harvest of grain (excluding corn) has been virtually completed in the country. Buckwheat and millet have been threshed on an area of 1.5 and 2.2 million hectares, respectively. The buckwheat harvest in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan is better than last year. Grain corn remains to be harvested on 300,000 hectares, sunflowers on 160,000 hectares.

The main concern of farmers at present is next year's grain harvest. Winter crops occupy 39.1 million hectares, 91 percent of the allocated area. Sowing is drawing to a close on farms in the Crimea, Kuban, and Central Asia. The state target for the area to be sown to wheat which is to be cultivated using intensive techniques has been met -- 6.5 million hectares have been seeded. The winter crops shoots are good [neplokhiye] everywhere, most being at the tillering stage.

BAD WEATHER CONTINUES IN SAKHALIN, HALTS SHIPPING

LD021946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] There has been bad weather over northern Sakhalin for almost 2 weeks. In the third 10-day period of October, prolonged heavy rain was replaced by snowfalls, blizzards, and gale force winds gusting to 30 meters a second. Powerlines were damaged in several places, and deep snowdrifts and black ice disrupted road, rail, and helicopter traffic. Oil extraction was halted at the Kolyando fields because of difficulties in power supplies.

An especially difficult situation arose at the port of Moskalvo, the main marine gateway of northern Sakhalin. At the port's wharves and in Baykal Bay, over 15 ships carrying food and industrial goods for inhabitants of the north and drilling and technical equipment for the island's oilworkers gathered. Unloading of these ships was halted because it was impossible to operate dockside cranes.

Party, administrative, and economic organs of Okhinskiy Rayon, and the All-Union Industrial Association Sakhalin Morneftegazprom, are taking all steps to ensure normal, uninterrupted work by industrial enterprises, municipal services, and the main power and transportation links.

The most important of these are being monitored by special overhaul and breakdown-repair crews, and by strengthened teams of machine-operator longshoremen. The icebreaker Georgiy Sedov is on its way to Moskalvo Port. It will help to prolong and successfully conclude the navigation season in northern Sakhalin. Thanks to the measures adopted, all the main enterprises of Okhinskiy Rayon are working without interruption. Setbacks in supplying the population have not been allowed, and plans for oil and gas extraction and for the production of thermal and electrical energy are being met every day.

SOVIET MINISTER ON STABILIZING HARVEST RESULTS

LD312249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Commentary by Nikolay Fedorovich Vasiliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources]

[Text] Land reclamation, an effective means of intensifying agricultural production, is now being raised to a qualitatively new level. It is primarily a question of raising the return on the entire production potential that has been built up in the countryside, of creating highly efficient agriculture on reclaimed land, and of giving agriculture stability. This is the main direction of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program that was approved at the central committee plenum. Its implementation will enable us to extend by 1.5 times the areas of irrigated and drained land and to double the yield of crop-farming produce from this land. As a result, the country will be able to obtain almost one-half of its entire agricultural produce from improved land, regardless of fluctuations in the weather.

Thousands of farms, hundreds of rayons, and many krays and oblasts are obtaining good agricultural crop harvests on a stable basis: Stavropol Kray and Saratov Oblast in the Russian Federation, Krimskaya and Chernovtsy Oblasts in the Ukraine, Brest and Gomel Oblasts in Belorussia -- all these obtain a high return on the improved hectare, while farms in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan obtain more than 90 percent of their entire gross output from irrigated land.

At the same time, as was rightly noted at the central committee plenum, many farms are not displaying sufficient concern for raising farming standards: The planned yield is not achieved on a considerable part of the areas and there are serious shortcomings and omissions in the operation of and the technical condition of the land-improved systems that have been created. The transfer of networks and installations within the farm from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the balance of the water-conservation organizations in accordance with the adopted decision of the government has great importance.

CRITERIA TO ASSESS HARVEST RESULTS IN TRANSITION

LD040700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] This year is a special one for agriculture in Uzbekistan. Transition is in progress on a republic-wide scale for new criteria to assess the harvest and results of labor: not just in the gross total, but also in the quantity of fiber for which the cotton is in fact grown. Farm managers now regard the cost of the harvest grown differently -- in terms of payment by the labor of collective farmers and state farm workers. The impermissibility of enlisting in an unmonitored manner townspeople, students, and schoolchildren to bring in the harvest, is stated precisely and unambiguously. This has a negative effect on the economy of farms. Kamil Ikramov the writer, noted this tendency. Today, on the pages of PRAVDA, he shares with readers his reflections on the way the psychology of agriculturalists is changing. Kamil Ikramov gave his comments the expressive title "With Heart, Mind, and Honor."

AFP: SWEDEN REPORTS 2 UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS

NC021415 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm, Nov 2 (AFP) -- Two Soviet underground explosions registering 4.5 on the open-ended Richter scale were recorded today by the Swedish military observation at Hagfors.

Both were from the region north of the Caspian Sea and brought to 20 the number of underground explosions recorded in the Soviet Union this year.

VENUS, HALLEY'S COMET PROBES PREPARE FOR LAUNCH

LD041921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Preparation for the implementation of the Vega international project, which envisages a flight by two Soviet automatic stations to Venus and Halley's Comet, is entering the final stage. Together with Soviet scientists, specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, France, and the FRG are taking part in the project. At the moment the preflight preparation of the space modules, with the scientific apparatus installed in them, is being carried out by the Baykonur Cosmodrome. As already reported, the launches of the stations are scheduled for 15 and 21 December of this year.

The flight program consists of two basic stages. On approaching Venus in June 1985 descent modules, which will carry out research into the planet's atmosphere and surface, will be detached from the stations, and aerostatic probes will be launched to investigate the circulation of Venus's atmosphere. The stations will continue their flight to meet Halley's Comet, which is now approaching the sun and earth, and will pass near its core in March 1986. As they do so, the stations' apparatus will carry out a comprehensive study into the composition of the comet's gaseous and dust clouds and core, and transmit to earth the scientific information and an image of the comet.

USSR WORKS ON PREPARATION FOR MANNED MARS FLIGHT

LD021331 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Space experts here are working on the preparation of a manned flight of Mars. Commenting on the plan, the president of the Soviet Academy of Science, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, said that the task is feasible in technical terms but involves the solution of a series of complicated matters. The thing is, the president explained, that the flight to Mars and back will last for about 2 years and the crew will require considerable stocks of fuel and foodstuff.

MOSCOW EXPERIMENTS WITH PHONE LINE RADIO NETWORK

LD021217 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- Moscow is the scene of another experiment. Workers of Moscow's wire radio network have installed special transmitters in six telephone exchanges, and connected the receivers in individual homes to the telephone lines instead of to the special radio sockets, writes MOSCOW NEWS.

There about 100 million receivers in this country picking up radio programmes from wires, whose total length amounts to 2 million kilometres in overhead and cable lines. In Moscow alone, the system incorporates over 6,000 km of overhead and more than 50,000 km of internal wiring, plus 350 stations full of the most sophisticated equipment. As the years pass by, it is becoming more and more difficult to service the ever-expanding system. Therefore, it was decided to use the city's well-developed telephone system to broadcast radio programmes. In fact, the idea was first put forward in the 1930's. But as home telephone were rare then, it was considered impracticable. Now that there are telephones in the overwhelming majority of homes, the time has come for the old idea to be put into practice.

Moscow alone, annual savings from the project are expected to amount to 20 million roubles. The numerous overhead lines and stations will no longer be necessary. The number of service personnel will be one-tenth of the present figure.

So far 100 pilot receivers have been installed and those who use them report that the quality of transmission is excellent. One can choose from among six channels, either mono or stereo so that stereo recordings can be made from the receivers, too.

TV RECEPTION EXTENDED INSIDE KOMI ASSR

PM291553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Taiga Screens"]

[Excerpt] Troitsko-Pechorsk (Komi ASSR), 19 Oct -- Television screens have lit up in the remote settlement of lumberjacks of the "Pechorles" Association's Yakshinskiy timber procurement establishment. A relay transmitter has begun working there, ensuring the reliable reception of television programs.

USSR UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES MAP PUBLISHED

PM311435 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 21 October carries on page 4 under the rubric "Talking to a Research Worker" a 600-word article by A. Zenkov "The Country's Underground Sea." The article is devoted to the publication of a map of the USSR's underground water resources which contains information about the size and depth of the resources and their mineralization.

The author gives an account of his conversation with M.A. Khordikaynen at the All-Union Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology Research Institute who was in charge of the project, and who extols the advantages of the exploitation of underground waters in view of the unequal distribution of water resources in the USSR and the fact that most rivers in Siberia and the Far East are frozen over for 4-7 months. He argues that this is more economical because long pipelines and costly reservoirs would no longer have to be built, for instance in Central Asia, where water can be obtained by means of wells even in places where man has never settled before.

LUSHEV TO COMMAND 7 NOV RED SQUARE PARADE

LD030033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] A parade of troops of the Moscow Garrison has been arranged for 1000 on 7 November, the day of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on Red Square in Moscow. The parade will be taken by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR minister of defense. The parade will be commanded by Army General Lushev, commander of the Moscow Garrison and commander of the troops of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District. At 1045 a demonstration of representatives of the working people of Moscow will begin on Red Square.

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD021756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 2 Nov 84

["Writer at the Microphone" program; commentary by Anatoliy Timofeyevich Marchenko: "To Bring Up Patriots"]

[Excerpt] At a meeting with readers, among the notes with requests, somehow the following note came to me: You talk about the need for better preparation to defend the country, and that this is required by the tense international atmosphere. But what is the point of it, if a thermonuclear war breaks out? Whichever way you look at it, that is not a simple question. If one follows the logic of the questioner, it comes straight out that it seems there is no point. But is it really like that? Has the need to defend the fatherland fallen away in our time?

Of course, the main thing is not to allow the unleashing of war. All the efforts, all the thoughts and actions of our Soviet state are directed at this. The whole world knows well that our country has never played the shameful, antihuman role of aggressor. Indeed, our entire history is the chief witness of that.

Defense of the fatherland, of the socialist fatherland, is the sacred duty and honorable obligation of every Soviet citizen, and of our entire society as a whole. I shall not now begin a lengthy investigation of the aggressive nature of imperialism, but I shall just quote one figure: From 1945 to 1980 the United States resorted to military force or the threat of force 220 times to achieve its rapacious, hegemonist aims. Just think and ponder on this fearful figure -- 220. This means that, on average, seven times a year the United States has used barbarous weapons against other peoples and states, or rattled its weapons. I am trying to find the most appropriate term to expose the foul, human-hating nature [nutro] of the present-day cannibals, and I can't find it, because the most accusatory words in the human lexicon seem too feeble and mild for this. Gangsters, pirates, vultures, people-eaters, barbarians -- these are all appropriate, but to be honest they are too weak if you remember and imagine how many hellish torments, sufferings, grief, and human sacrifices there are behind every step of the American instigators of war. And can one possibly forget that it was precisely the United States which was the initiator or participant in the majority of military conflicts? It deliberately started combat actions in various parts of the world -- in the Mediterranean, Near East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Now the American hawks are threatening socialism with a new crusade.

This year's tenth issue of NOVYY MIR carries an interesting and profound article by Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko entited: The Sleep of Reason Engenders Monsters. The authors quote the words of Paul Nitze, who at one time was U.S. representative at the Geneva talks on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Clearly blackmailing our representatives at the talks, he said: If you do not accept our proposals, we shall surround you with Pershing II missiles in the first echelon and with cruise missiles in the second echelon, so you will find yourselves in an unenviable position. The philosophy of intimidation, of the big stick, has long been the main argument of the American hawks. Yes, the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor does not hold a torch in her hand, but a sword.

Under these conditions, how can we be complacent and not be in full combat readiness in defense of our dear fatherland? The Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community are taking all measures to strengthen their defense power, their armed forces. Lenin's behest to study the art of war in a genuine manner sounds as topical today as ever it did, and this undoubtedly presupposes an intensification of the military-patriotic upbringing of people, and primarily our young people.

Books about the Great Patriotic War, whether novels, documentary stories, or memoirs, enjoy an unfailing demand. By the way, we are often asked from the other side of the barricade, with obviously false naivety: How long are you going to continue to write about the war? After all, it is remote history now. We reply: No, gentlemen. For us it is not simply history, and not at all remote. The echo of war is still knocking at the door of our homes and hearts. It is part of the fate of the people. And the feat of Soviet man in that war is the highest distillation of his unbroken spirit, a source of courage for the present and for future generations. What is more, we write about the last war bearing in mind the most noble aim -- to do everything to ensure that there is no more war, either today, tomorrow, or further in the future. As distinct from the reactionary literature of the West which strives to stuff people's brains with militarism, exalting the cult of crude force, singing the praises of star wars, our books about the war exalt justice, humanity, and the most noble moral qualities of man as defender of his fatherland.

The defender of the fatherland is not born when he stands in the ranks with weapon in hand; he begins significantly earlier. The sources of the future warrior's moral qualities are formed back in childhood, in adolescence, at the time when he begins to know life and starts to understand that the world in which he has appeared is not only a world and good and human happiness and life are very much in need of defense.

A writer I know told the following story: He had occasion to meet a boy wearing a sport shirt bearing the stars and stripes of the U.S. flag. The writer asked in surprise whether the boy did not feel any shame in wearing the sport shirt. What is there to be ashamed about, asked the boy. Nothing special, replied the writer, nothing special unless you take into consideration the fact that if you wore a sport shirt with the Soviet flag, let us say in New York, then you could promptly [zaprosto] become the latest victim of an anti-Soviet terrorist.

This is an extremely noteworthy dialogue which provokes serious reflections, and primarily the thought that it is very important to instill a feeling of pride for our Soviet symbols, feelings of deep respect for the emblem, flag, and anthem of the USSR. One of the effective means of upbringing is upbringing by rituals, the aim of which is to form feelings of Soviet patriotism and internationalist pride in belonging to the shining and great world of social justice.

And now, it is obviously time to return to what I started with, to the note with doubts concerning the need for better preparation to defend the motherland. No doubt the person who sent me that note will be able to answer the question himself. The answer is unambiguous: In our time there is even greater need to defend our fatherland and the entire socialist community, and hence a need for reliable defenders.